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*The*  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
*for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER*



Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3119  
VOL. CXXXI

NOVEMBER 18, 1939

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 20/- Single Copies 9d.

**MACFARLAN'S**



*Sterilized Surgical  
Ligatures (Catgut)*

STERILE  
STRONG  
AND  
SUPPLE

**J. F. MACFARLAN & CO** ESTABLISHED 1780

LONDON & 109 ABBEYHILL, EDINBURGH. WORKS: ABBEYHILL AND NORTHFIELD

# For Active Service Parcels




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## EUTHYMOL Tooth Paste

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A man's dentifrice. No mawkish taste, but a "tang" that freshens the mouth and leaves it clean. This profitable line has been on the P.A.T.A. for over 30 years, and in every way is worthy of pharmaceutical support. M.R.P. 1/3.

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## PARKE-DAVIS SHAVING CREAM

---

Provides a fine antiseptic lather with cold water. No irritated skin. Ensures a shave that satisfies the fussiest sergeant-major. Because it contains the scheduled antiseptic, mercuric iodide, this shaving cream is the monopoly of the pharmaceutical profession. There can be no competition from barbers, stores, ironmongers, etc. M.R.P. 1/6.

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## 'NEKO' (Germicidal Soap)

---

Excellent for disinfection and securing body comfort. Thirty times as potent an antiseptic as phenol. Useful for foot troubles, cuts, scratches, etc. Sells readily also to physicians, nurses, midwives, etc., for its germicidal action. Show it on your counter. M.R.P. 1/3.

*Send for Terms to:*

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,  
50 BEAK ST., LONDON, W.1**

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# 43% profit on Ostomalt

**THIS NOURISHMENT  
ALL THIS PROTECTION**

**OSTOMALT Gives you this!**  
HEALTH FOR THREE HAPENCE A DAY

**THE VITAMIN A**  
OF TWO EGGS

**THE VITAMIN C**  
OF A TEASPOONFUL OF ORANGE JUICE

**ALL IN ONE TEASPOONFUL  
of enjoyable  
OSTOMALT**

**42 TEASPOON DOSES FOR 1/9**  
TWICE AS MUCH 3/-

**OSTOMALT Gives you this, too!**  
HEALTH FOR THREE HAPENCE A DAY

**THE VITAMIN D**  
OF 5 PINTS OF MILK

**THE VITAMIN B**  
OF TWO SLICES OF BROWN BREAD

**ENERGY VALUE OF FINE WHEAT**

## —and BONUS PARCELS are still unrestricted

The case for Ostomalt has never been so simply and forcefully put as it is on this new showcard. Your customers can see at a glance what Ostomalt gives them. They get a new idea of the value of vitamins in terms of the nourishing foods of everyday life. Moreover, they see the card at a time when wintry weather, the strain of present conditions and the prospect of food-rationing are all turning their thoughts to tonic foods. Now is the time—when cod-liver oil supplies are uncertain—to take full advantage of this concentrated vitamin malt. Every  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jar gives 42 doses—enough for a fortnight's tonic course for a child. Prices remain unchanged, and so do bonus terms. To profit your customers' health and your turnover—stock up with Ostomalt Bonus Parcels now.

Parcel No.	Contents	Retail Price per Jar	Cost per Parcel	Parcel sells for	Profit per Parcel
1*	$36 \times \frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1/9	£ s. d. 1 15 5	£ s. d. 3 3 0	£ s. d. 1 7 7
2†	$24 \times 1$ lb.	3/-	2 0 6	3 12 0	1 11 6
4‡	$12 \times \frac{1}{2}$ lb. $12 \times 1$ lb.	1/9 3/-	1 12 1	2 17 0	1 4 11

\* Including  $9 \times \frac{1}{2}$  lb. FREE. † Including  $6 \times 1$  lb. FREE.  
‡ Including  $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$  lb. and  $3 \times 1$  lb. FREE.

**Bonus parcels are always available for**  
**ADEXOLIN : MINADEx : FAREX**  
**OSTOCALCIUM : GLUCODIN**

PRODUCTS OF THE  
GLAXO LABORATORIES



GLAXO LABORATORIES LTD.  
GREENFORD,  
MIDDLESEX.  
BYRON 3434.



# *Support Brylcreem's bigger-than-ever advertising-*



## *with a 'COUNTER offensive!'*

### **Don't neglect this EXTRA 5% PROFIT**

It will pay you handsomely to remember when ordering Brylcreem, that Cash with Order entitles you to a Counting House Discount of 5%. See that you take advantage of this on your next order!

**Y**ES, Brylcreem have chosen this time to make a big increase in their advertising expenditure! If you are feeling downhearted about the future, notice this gesture of confidence—and come over on the 'up-hearted' side. For if you encourage the firms who are prepared to spend money to encourage trade; if you give them active support in your shop; then trade will soon be buoyant all round. At this time especially does Brylcreem deserve every inch of display space, and every good word that you can give it!

# **BRYLCREEM**

## **THE LINE YOU CAN'T DISPLAY TOO MUCH**



A fresh line  
for A.R.P.



# ATKINSONS 'FRESH-AID'

## EAU DE COLOGNE and SMELLING SALTS

**IT'S TIMELY—IT'S NEEDED.** The thing of the moment—Atkinsons "Fresh-Aid"! In air raid shelters; in crowded and darkened trains and buses; in stuffy blacked-out rooms—practically everywhere. For personal need and to help those sharing the strain it will be welcome to soothe jangled nerves and restore a cool, calm outlook!

The ingenious Atkinsons Fresh-Aid is a handy pack containing Eau de Cologne and Smelling Salts. It is certain of a popular reception. Its

convenience—it fits easily into pocket or handbag—its really down-to-earth price—it costs only 2/6—will make it *the* best seller of the times.

For Perfumery Counter or for Surgical Display it is equally suitable. Stock up now and be ready to meet the huge demand.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Unfortunately, owing to transport and other difficulties at the present time, the normal calls of our representatives have been interrupted. But you are invited to write direct to Atkinsons, 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, who will fulfil your order with all possible speed. The Fresh-Aid catalogue number is 610, at 20/- per dozen.

**FOR THE AIR RAID SHELTER—FOR ANY EMERGENCY**

# KLEENEX KEEPS UP SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA!

*Kleenex London Warehouses are maintaining good stocks of this quick-selling Empire product*

The Kleenex factory is safe in Canada—war cannot put it out of action. And although occasionally there may be delays in shipping, you will find, in the main, that there are ample supplies to meet your orders.

This winter is going to be a good one for Kleenex sales. People separated from their household goods will fall back again and again on Kleenex for its hundred toilet and household uses, and above all as handkerchiefs that check the spread of colds, save on laundry and save sore noses.

**ORDER WINTER STOCKS NOW !** Boost Kleenex all you can. Sales of this useful Empire line are going up.

## KLEENEX PRICES

RETAIL 6d., 1/-, 1/9

TRADE 4/6, 9/-, 15/9

ORDERS VALUE NOT LESS THAN 30/- LESS 2½%

" " " " 60/- " 5%

" " " " 100/- " 7½%

QUANTITY TERMS ARE AGAIN AVAILABLE  
THROUGH YOUR USUAL WHOLESALE

CELLUCOTTON PRODUCTS LTD., CARKERS LANE, HIGHGATE ROAD, N.W.5



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(Continued Overleaf)

The  
W-I-D-E-S-T  
market of  
all tonics



# PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Phosferine Laboratories, King George's Avenue, Watford, Herts.

● All classes value **Phosferine**. It is everyone's Tonic. The incalculable benefits to be derived from a course of Phosferine are known all over the world. Continuous advertising is constantly creating new demands and renewing old-standing custom. Today, when the benefits of Phosferine are being appreciated to a greater extent than ever, this helpful publicity is bringing you the business which rebuilds real Goodwill.

Keep up your stocks—tablets and liquid—and keep up your profits.





# Invest in the best



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The Public know the Veno Products as their very good friends. For strong healthy nerves they ask for Dr. Cassell's brand Tablets. For freedom from pain and a rapid victory over 'flu they now demand Phensic brand. To stop their cough they need the famous Venos brand Lightning Cough Cure. And there is not a man or woman who does not know that Germolene brand Ointment 'soothes at a touch.' This amazing Public Good Will is yours! Display the Veno Products—and benefit! Send now for latest show material. Address:

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- DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS
- GERMOLENE OINTMENT
- PHENSIC

**VENO DRUG CO. LTD.**  
CHESTER ROAD • MANCHESTER • 16





Note NEW Combined Quick-service Container and Display Stand (fitted with shelves at back for stock). This unit is supplied FREE with orders for 3 gross assorted.

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Apol and Steel  
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Celery  
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Constipation  
Female  
Gout and Rheumatic  
Gregory  
Hamilton's  
Head and Stomach

Hiera Picra  
Indigestion and Wind  
Juniper  
Laxative Oil  
Little Liver  
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Vegetable Liver

Per dozen **1/11**      5 gross at **17/9**  
Per gross **19/6**      10 gross at **16/3**

Large assortment of striking and up-to-date show material.



**PRICES:** In consequence of the increased cost of materials, prices of all lines are subject to alteration, and orders can only be executed at the prices ruling at the time of dispatch.



**AVAILABLE PACKED AS A C.O.B PRODUCT**

**Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, 7**



# WOMEN have POCKETS

Thousands of women now wear uniform and are unable to carry a handbag. A book of Papier Poudré is just the thing for the pocket. The wonderful absorbent paper removes shine and dust and all traces of fatigue, and at the same time is much more refreshing, beautifying and cleansing than face powder.

## SHOW IT AND CAPTURE THE EXTRA SALES

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE! 8d. size 5/4 doz. 4d. size 2/8 1/4 size 10/8 less 2½% 30 days

From all wholesalers or direct from the Sole Manufacturers:

**PAPIER POUDRÉ LTD., 45 FOUBERT'S PLACE, REGENT ST., W.1**

# Caradium

HAIR RESTORER Regd.


## The Recognised Preparation for Restoring Grey Hair. IT IS NOT A DYE

CARADIUM enjoys a wonderful popularity with the Public as a unique preparation that is really SAFE and EFFECTIVE for restoring the colour to grey or faded hair. It contains radio active water that ensures success when other treatments fail.

CARADIUM is NATIONALLY ADVERTISED. Make sure you have sufficient stocks of this wonderful seller.

Retail prices 4/- and 7/6. Wholesale, 25% allowed on ½ Dozen and over.

**CARADIUM REGD., 38 GT. SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1**



Put a "DIMLIGHT"  
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**5/-** POST  
FREE Complete with  
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*THE Wholesale Tobacconists*

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**The Most Comprehensive Stocks in the Trade**

## SOMETHING NEW FOR CHEMISTS

Retail  
**1d.**  
each



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for  
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Three-peg and Bar-Type Razors.

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*An illustrated Monthly Review of the  
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The regular publication (in English and Spanish as well as in French) of technical and practical articles on Essential Oils and Synthetic Perfumery Products is a feature of this popular Trade Journal

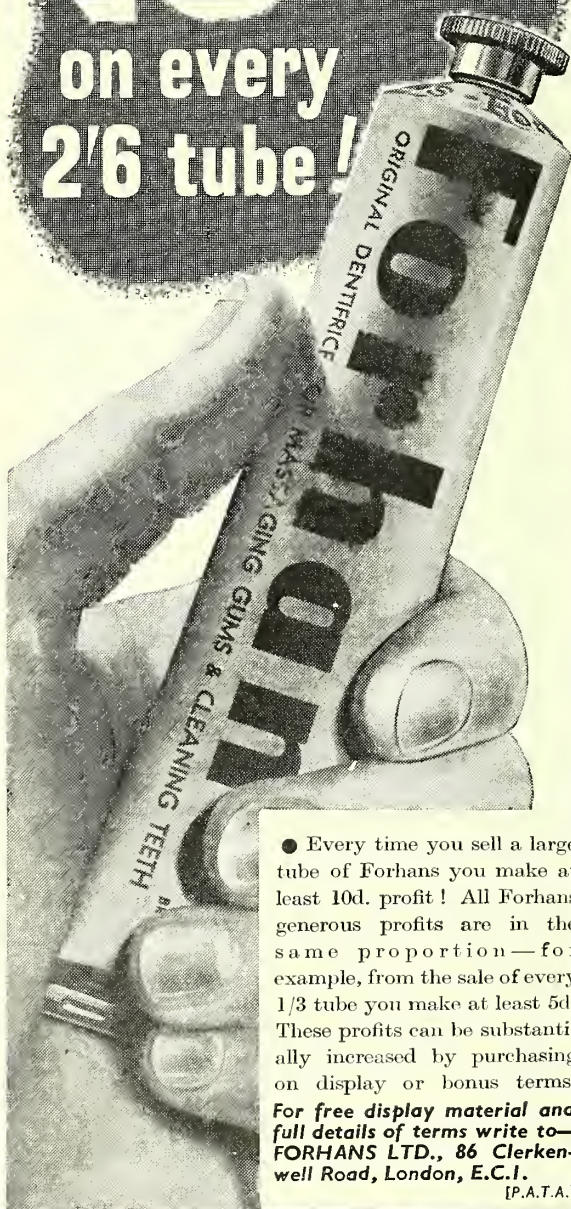
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**10<sup>D</sup> PROFIT**  
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**2/6 tube!**



● Every time you sell a large tube of Forhans you make at least 10d. profit! All Forhans generous profits are in the same proportion—for example, from the sale of every 1/3 tube you make at least 5d. These profits can be substantially increased by purchasing on display or bonus terms. For free display material and full details of terms write to—**FORHANS LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.**

[P.A.T.A.]

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**DOES BOTH JOBS...**  
**SAVES GUMS-CLEANS TEETH**



Whether the modern woman is young or not so young, she is anxious to retain youthful figure lines and an enchanting clear complexion. All this, with abundant health and vitality, can be obtained in the modern, pleasant way. The PIFCO Electric Massage Vibrator is specially made for treatment in the privacy and convenience of the home.

The Pifco Vibrator enables young and middle-aged to keep slim and lovely by promoting healthy circulation in the tissues beneath the skin. It is also proved beneficial for relieving pain. Complete outfit for treatment of scalp, face, eyes, neck, chest, body, legs and ankles. In case with mirror lid, 27s. 6d. (subject).

This is a remarkably good, quick-selling line at a popular price. Backed by vigorous National advertising and very attractive literature.

**PIFCO** Electric Massage  
VIBRATOR  
Write for illustrated pamphlet:—  
PIFCO LTD., MANCHESTER  
London Office: 58, City Road, E.C.1

**BRITISH MADE**



**THE BLADE THAT MAKES YOUR FACE SMILE!**

*NOW an All-British product*

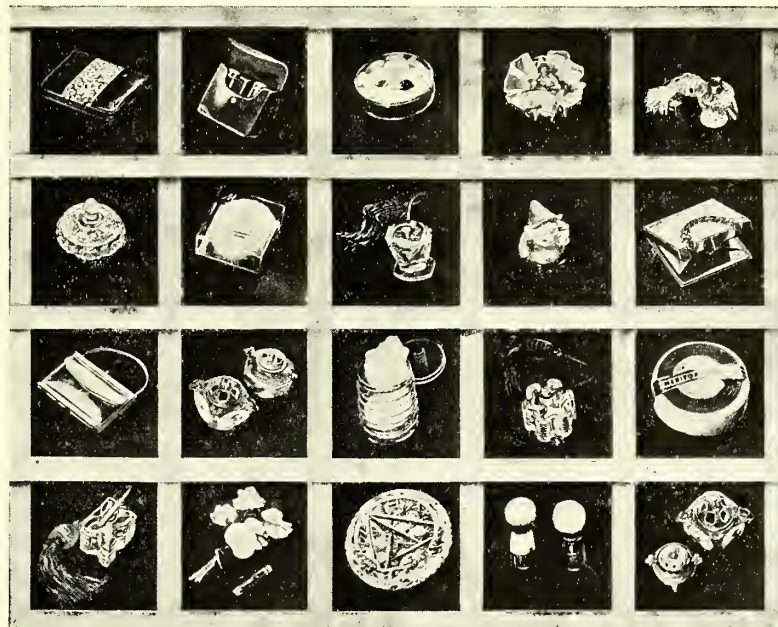
Obtainable through your usual Wholesalers

TRADE ENQUIRIES INVITED

**LONDON & PROVINCIAL FACTORS LTD.**  
146 THEOBALD'S ROAD — LONDON, W.C.1



## YES! THERE WILL BE A CHRISTMAS



Everyone will give everybody else Christmas presents this year. That is one certain point in an uncertain world.

Many Chemists stand to score, because thousands of purchases will be made locally because of the difficulties of travelling and of the black-out exigency.

Are you ready to take a full share of this year's Christmas business? You can't do better than to work with our Christmas List.

We still have good stocks of most Christmas lines, particularly in regard to Sprays, Vanities and Puffs, and we can execute your orders absolutely by return.

Don't wait until there is a late buying panic in early December. Stocks are limited, and it is a case of first come first served.

MAW OF LONDON—ALDRSGATE HOUSE—NEW BARNET, HERTS.

● TELEPHONE—BARNET 5555 (EXCHANGE WORKING NORMALLY)



## *Forceful* NEW ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN



In time of exceptional nervous stress, with its consequent indigestion, Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and Tablets are more urgently needed than ever before. And Macleans are stimulating this natural impetus with vivid new advertising in every important newspaper and magazine in the country. Maclean Brand Stomach Tablets, in their handy tins, will respond quickly, in these active days when convenience and portability are so important. Put a display in your window or on your counter and reap full benefit from this active advertising.

Macleans Limited, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

'Phone : Ealing 6616.

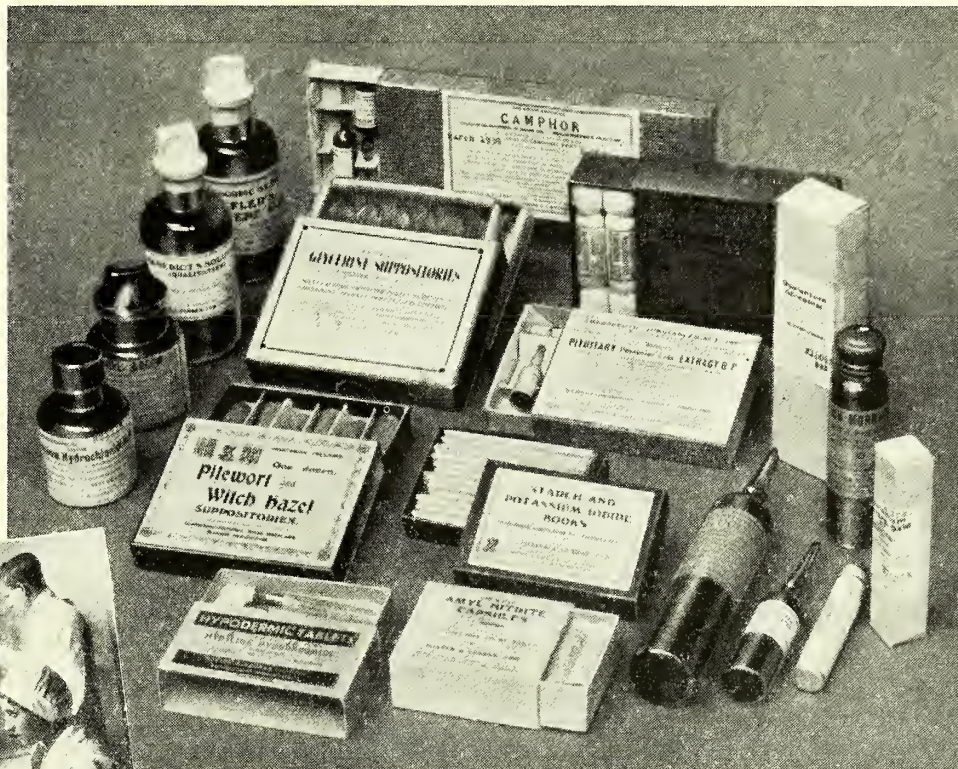
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**SEND FOR FRESH DISPLAY  
MATERIAL AND LINK UP WITH  
THIS VIGOROUS SCHEME**



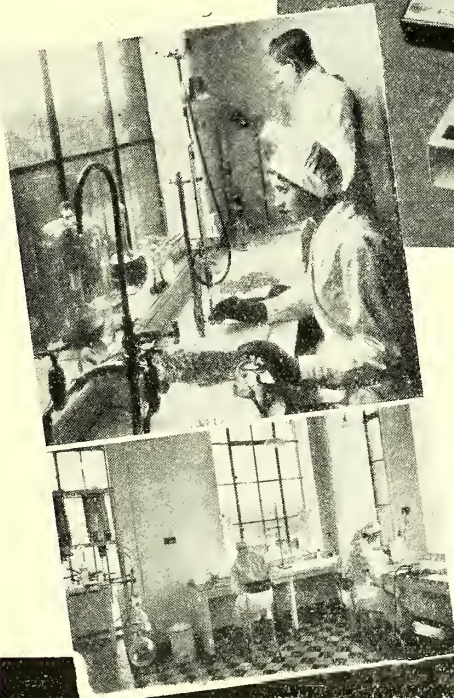
# UNREMITTING CARE & ATTENTION are behind all P&C preparations!

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used solely for our  
Special Preparations



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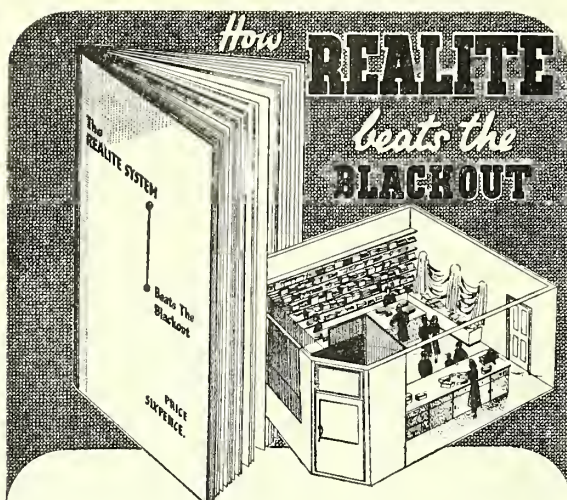
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This 32-page Book fully describes and illustrates:—

- Ways and means of avoiding black-out of your sales by improvised lighting.
- Simple methods whereby *better* light values of displayed goods in Showrooms can be obtained with lower current consumption.
- Methods of light-grading, so that customers entering or leaving your shop are not temporarily blinded. It also gives full plans for light-traps.

Although priced at 6d.—we have reserved a limited number of free copies for the Pharmaceutical Profession. Write us for a gratis copy, sent free by return.

## ROWLANDS ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LIMITED

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## MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

*Chemist Counter Lines*

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**A FULL RANGE OF GLANDULAR  
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WARM GLANDS SUPPLIED IN  
AMPOULES, TABLETS, LIQUIDS  
AND CAPSULES**

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**Also PEPSIN all strengths**

**PEPTONE**  
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**DISPLAY THESE  
TO NURSES —**

Your effort will create  
a lively response

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MARK

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**TOILET LANOLINE**

A splendid dressing for the hands, particularly for  
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*Tubes of two sizes*

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STERILE SURGICAL LUBRICANT

Lubricates hands and instruments without injury to  
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consequence is easily removed.

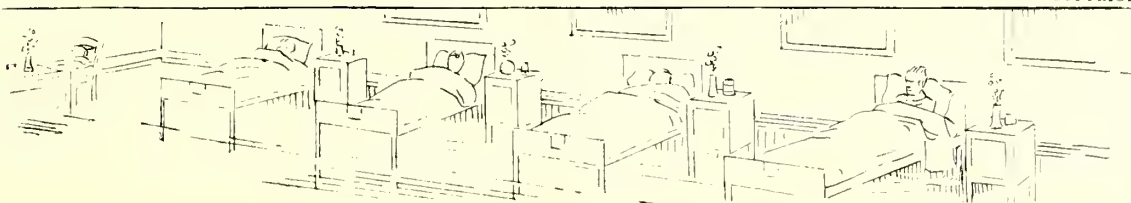
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## FINE PRODUCTS FOR THE PHARMACY!

### CAPSULES

Bulk, Packed and Speciality  
Halibut Liver Oil  
Cold Cure ; Influenza  
'Stankap' ; Asthma ; Digestive

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Iodized Throat ; 'I-O-Mints'  
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Glycerine of Thymol Comp.  
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Bismuth, Pepsin and Pancreatin  
Chilblain Treatment

### COLD PRODUCTS

'Nostrones' (Complete Treatment)  
Ephedrine Nasal Compound  
Smelling Salts  
Ephedrine Nasal Cream

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Suppositories  
Ointments  
'Pellæ' 8-Day Treatment  
Stainless Pile Ointment

### CONFECTIONERY

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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland,  
The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions

Published Weekly at

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

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NEW YORK: 500 FIFTH AVENUE

Emergency Address: THE PITMAN PRESS, LOWER BRISTOL ROAD, BATH Telephone: BATH 5491-92

## News of the Week

### Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ALTERATIONS IN PROTECTED LIST.—*Clay & Abraham, Ltd.*, Bonus of thirteen to doz. on Ephedrol withdrawn. *Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.* The present prices are: A.1 olive oil, 10½d., 6s. 6d. doz.; 1s. 6d., 10s. doz.; 2s. 9d., 18s. doz.; 5s., 33s. doz. Owing to inability to maintain supplies for large orders, quantity prices are withdrawn until further notice.

DELETIONS.—*B. A., Ltd.*, Bell-Ans indigestion tablets.

### Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-32

(From "The London Gazette," November 7, 1939)

#### WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITIES

Whereas Patrick Joseph Wallace, M.B., B.Ch.Irel., whose registered address is Woodend, Upton, near Pontefract, has been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932.

And whereas the said Patrick Joseph Wallace cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or to supply any drug or preparation to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, or any drug to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, and by Regulation 5 of the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, I hereby withdraw from the said Patrick Joseph Wallace the authorities conferred by the said Regulations upon him to be in possession of and to supply the drugs or preparations to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, and the drugs to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply:

And I hereby direct that it shall not be lawful for the said Patrick Joseph Wallace to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drug Regulations, 1937.

JOHN ANDERSON,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall. November 7, 1939.

### War-time Notices

MOLASSES AND INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.—The Minister of Supply has issued the Control of Molasses and Industrial Alcohol (No. 5) Order (S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1562). The schedule to the Order deals with maximum prices for cattle food molasses, for molasses selected for manufacturing purposes and for molasses to be used for purposes of fermentation (including yeast making).

SUGAR.—The Ministry of Food has issued an Invert Sugar (Maximum Wholesale Prices) Order, 1939, the effect of which is to decontrol the price of liquid glucose. The Ministry has also made an Order entitled The Sugar (Maximum Prices)

No. 4 Order. This leaves undisturbed the general range of sugar prices but removes from the operation of the previous Orders, icing sugar and certain recognised trade brands of castor sugar.

OILS IN THE PREPARATION OF MEDICINES.—An Order was made on November 9 by the Ministry of Food which permits any person to use until further notice the following oils for the purpose of the preparation of any medicine or medicament for internal or external use without the necessity for holding an individual licence as required by Article 8 (d) and (e) of the Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Fats and Marine Oils (Control) Order, 1939 (S.R. & O., 1939, No., 1371): Coconut, cotton seed, gingelly (sesame), ground nut, maize, olive, palm, soya bean.

IMPORT CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.—The Board of Trade has issued as S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1505, an Order by which goods consigned from any country specified in the first Schedule are prohibited to be imported into United Kingdom unless at the time of entry, under the Customs Acts, there is produced a certificate of origin and interest relating to those goods. This prohibition does not apply to goods described in the second Schedule to the Order and to certain other consignments. "Certificate of origin and interest" means a certificate in a form approved by the Board of Trade signed by a British Consular Officer stating that of the cost of the goods described therein not more than 25 per cent. was derived from materials grown or produced or from work done within enemy territory, and that no person who is an enemy has any interest in the goods described therein.

### Manchester

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP AWARD.—The Woolley Research Scholarship in Pharmacy has been awarded by the Senate of Manchester University to J. W. Lightbourn, B.Sc., Ph.C. He is the first holder of the scholarship.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. A meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 8, the president (Miss Ivy Roberts) in the chair. Mr. A. Mortimer, in an address on "How to Make Our Qualification a Financial Asset," gave suggestions for improving one's business. Replying to questions, Mr. Mortimer said that no enormous profits would be made in the drug trade during the war, owing to governmental control, which he anticipated would persist after the war. Mr. Mortimer said surcharges by wholesalers and manufacturers to cover war risks insurance could not be said to be illegal. The Board of Trade thought it possible that such surcharge might be passed on proportionately

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**Late news in  
Coloured Supplement**



to the rate of turnover, but each case had to be considered on its merits. A vote of thanks to Mr. Mortimer was proposed by Mr. G. H. Haines, seconded by Mr. J. H. Franklin, and carried with acclamation. A presentation was then made to Mr. T. Miller in recognition of his services as secretary of the Association for twenty-five years. Miss Roberts expressed the indebtedness of members to Mr. Miller for his work, not only in the interests of the Association, but of every organisation connected with pharmacy in the area. Mr. Franklin (chairman, Pharmaceutical Society's branch) followed, and added his testimony to the value of Mr. Miller's work. The presentation—a wireless set, an album of members' signatures, and a cheque—was made by Miss Roberts. Mr. Miller was received with applause when he acknowledged the presentation. He said the kindness and friendship he had received from members during his tenure of office had been ample repayment for all he had done, and the gifts he had received would be a permanent memorial of many pleasant and happy hours spent with them. He spoke briefly of some of the personalities with whom he had been associated in his twenty-five years of office.

#### Miscellaneous

**EVACUATED AND LOCAL STUDENTS' COMBINED MEETING.**—At the first combined meeting recently of members of the Welsh Pharmaceutical Students' Association, and students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society studying at the Welsh College of Pharmacy, Cardiff, the former acted as hosts at tea. Afterwards Dr. W. H. Linnell (of the Society's School) gave an address on "Chemotherapy."

**ESSAY COMPETITION RESULTS.**—The results of the W. H. Saunders essay competition, 1939, open to students of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, were as follows:—*First*, W. S. Chambers, Bolton; *second*, E. Barnett Pepper, Swappham; F. McLardy, Formby. The subject this year was "Should the Preliminary Scientific examination be taken before, during or after the apprenticeship." Messrs. Harold Nixon (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.); H. Humphreys Jones (principal of the School); and John Butler were the adjudicators.

## Irish Notes

### Ulster Chemists' Association

The monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association was held on November 2. Mr.

E. A. Richey (president) occupied the chair, and other members present were Messrs. W. J. Rankin, R. B. Abernethy, John McDowell, R. A. McEwan, P. W. R. Shinner, A. Steede, J. Adams, Jas. Dundee, R. Gibson, W. C. Tate, and T. A. Gibson (acting secretary). The president proposed and Mr. McDowell seconded a resolution in appreciation of the assistance given by Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) in formulating a scheme for ensuring sugar supplies to pharmacists. Payment of £2 2s. subscription to the Ulster Tourist Development Association was approved. The secretary was instructed to order for distribution 250 copies of the Chemists' Friends List, published in booklet form. The annual meeting was fixed for November 22. Drafts of the executive committee's and treasurer's reports were approved. Falls Road Branch of the Association asked for a ruling on the pricing of hospital prescriptions, and published prices were declared suspended forthwith. The president reported that four meetings of the pricing subcommittee had been held since the last meeting, and numerous price changes had been sent out; several matters such as sugar control had been successfully dealt with. The Association has invited applications for the position of part-time secretary and organiser.

## Scottish Notes

### Glasgow

**REGIUS PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.**—Professor J. W. Cook, who formerly occupied the chair of chemistry in the University of London, was recently welcomed by Principal Sir Hector Hetherington, as successor to the late Professor Barger in the capacity of Regius Professor of Chemistry. In his inaugural lecture Professor Cook spoke on "Synthetic Chemistry in Biology and Medicine."

**CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**—A meeting of directors of the Chemists' Friendly Society on October 26 was presided over by Mr. A. B. Gilmour. Following an announcement by the Department of Health for Scotland that honorary members could not be admitted on payment of a life membership fee, it was resolved to take steps for the disbursement of the Honorary Members' Fund. It was remitted to a subcommittee to consider and report on a request that the Society should become a member of the Scottish Provident and Approved Societies' Staff Superannuation Fund. It was also left to a subcommittee to prepare a suitable form of annual report.

# Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

### United States Pharmacopœia

The publication of a second Supplement to the United States Pharmacopœia (p. 445) is an event of importance. As is well known, the Pharmacopœia Commission of the General Medical Council in this country keeps in close touch with the corresponding body in the United States, and the two correlate their findings. I have no inner knowledge of the probable date of the next British Pharmacopœia; but I suggest that your readers will be well advised to make themselves acquainted with the new monographs in the Supplement just issued. In view of the fact that the U.S.P.XI became official as recently as June 1, 1936, the compilation of a second Supplement about three years later is a sign of the speeding up now proceeding in science, as elsewhere. The process seems almost hectic by comparison with the leisurely course of pharmacopœial revision in the United Kingdom. The first British Pharmacopœia, which failed to gain approval on its appearance in 1864, has had successors in 1867 (with an overhaul in 1874), 1885, 1898 (with an Indian and Colonial Addendum in 1909), 1914, and 1932 (with an Addendum in 1936). This number of issues is considerably exceeded by the revisions of the U.S.P. during the same period. Imperfect contact between three committees working separately in London, Edinburgh and Dublin was, no doubt, one of the chief causes of the mixed reception of the first B.P. when it appeared; each of the then existing Pharmacopœias had its advocates, and in some cases the compromises arrived at pleased nobody. The inference

is plain. The wider the survey of modern research, the firmer should be the foundations of the next British Pharmacopœia.

### Collective Advertising

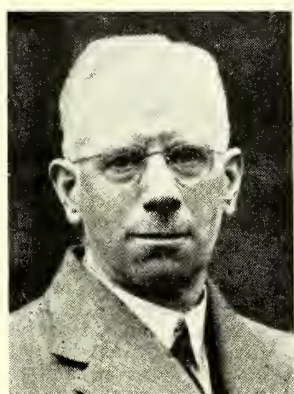
Your editorial remarks on war-time advertising (p. 449) will, no doubt, be pondered by the interests primarily concerned, some of whom may not yet have settled their policy for the duration of the struggle. The handicap of having to stock several brands of any chemical in regular use should be lessened as an outcome of your plea for a reduction in the number of such duplications. From the prescriber's standpoint, to say nothing of the dispenser's, there is no object in insisting on a brand name for any chemical substance with a well-defined composition that can readily be checked by a competent analyst. In the early 'nineties there was a tradition extant that two competing makers of a familiar chemical were in the habit of lending each other supplies if a large order found either temporarily short of this product. Too much space would be occupied if I attempted to enter on a general discussion of the relation of collective advertising to competitive advertising. We are all agreed that healthy competition is "indicated," as medical men say, in commerce. The essential question thus seems to be: "To what extent should advertising of a usual type be suspended as a contribution to the effective prosecution of the war?" As you point out, something has already been done in this direction. The results will be observed with interest.



# News in Pictures



**FIRE FIGHTERS AT DRUG WORKS**—Members of the air-raid precautions staff of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., dealing with an incendiary bomb during a fire-fighting practice at a derelict building near their works at Graham Street, London, N.1.



**COUNCILLOR T. HAMER, M.P.S.**, Mayor of Chorley, 1939-40 (see p. 465).



**MR. T. G. LAWLEY**, newly elected branch chairman (see p. 465).



**WORKS LAWN SACRIFICED**—Girls on the staff of Cephos, Ltd., Blackburn, taking lessons in spadework from professional gardeners. The lawn attached to the mansion headquarters of the Company is being converted into plots for cultivation of vegetables.



# Legal Reports

**Application for motion.**—Mr. Justice Crossman, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 7, had before him a motion by the receiver of the debenture holders of James Sutton & Partners, Ltd., Hertford Street, London, W., asking for an injunction restraining Mr. James Alexander Sutton from parting with the possession of certain beauty products, to the value of £325 and supplied by the British Beautifying Products, Ltd. Mr. Lloyd Jenkins, for plaintiff, said the receiver was suing in the name of the company. The evidence upon the motion was now complete, but it disclosed a conflict and that being so the issues could not be decided by motion. He asked that it stand until the trial of the action. Mr. Lightman, for defendant, said he understood that Mr. Jenkins was abandoning his motion. Defendant, in his view, was entitled to costs in any event. Mr. Jenkins contended that the costs of the motion should be reserved to the trial, as at the time it was launched there was no indication there would be a conflict of evidence. Mr. Justice Crossman decided he would hear a portion of evidence after which he said the correspondence showed there was a question which might be determined by motion at the time it was launched. He would not, however, determine anything now. The motion would stand until the trial of the action and the costs would be specially reserved.

**Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act prosecution.**—In the District Court, Waterford, on November 10, Henry Bell & Co., Ltd., chemists, 62 The Quay, Waterford, were prosecuted at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with a breach of Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, by having on July 5, 1939, sold a poison, namely, Vetrine wart ointment containing arsenic, without making the prescribed entry of the sale in the Poisons Register. Mr. Miley, solicitor, who defended, pleaded guilty on behalf of his clients, and pointed out that this was the first prosecution of the kind ever brought against them. Mr. John J. Gaynor, solicitor, who appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society, said that not only did the defendants fail to have an entry of the sale made, but they also failed to have the article labelled with the name of the poison. The Justice said he was sure that the object of the Society in bringing this prosecution was to have the law complied with, rather than the imposition of penalties; and since this was the first summons against the defendants, he was prepared to mark the case dismissed if the defendants gave an undertaking to the Society not to repeat the offence, and to indemnify the Pharmaceutical Society against their costs and expenses. Mr. Miley said his clients were prepared to do this, and the Justice asked Mr. Gaynor to draw up the undertaking for submission to the defendants. Pending the completion of this undertaking, the case was adjourned for a fortnight, when it would be mentioned in Court for dismissal.

**Bleach ointment.**—At Croydon Police Court, on November 8, Joseph Marshall James, M.P.S., Petersham, was summoned by the Surrey County Council for selling at his business place at Stafford Road, Wallington, on September 25, bleach ointment, not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser, a County Council inspector. The county analyst's certificate gave the ingredients as chlorinated lime (containing 4.8 per cent. by weight of available chlorine) 33.7 per cent.; and white petroleum jelly, 66.3 per cent. "The chlorinated lime," the certificate stated, "is deficient both in amount and in strength, with the result that the ointment contains 1.6 per cent. only of available chlorine, instead of 15 per cent. Chlorinated lime, of the British Pharmacopœia, contains not less than 30 per cent. by weight of available chlorine, and the bleach ointment prescribed by Air Raid Precautions Handbook No. 2 contains equal parts weight of bleaching powder (chlorinated lime) and white petroleum jelly, with the result that the prescribed ointment contains not less than 15 per cent. by weight of available chlorine." Mr. W. W. Ruff, who prosecuted, emphasised the importance of the matter, as bleach ointment was sold only for the treatment of injuries caused by mustard or blister gas; and chlorine, in one form or another, was stated authoritatively to be the only really efficient antidote. The chlorine was, in fact, the effective agent. The inspector bought a ninepenny jar of bleach ointment, and was told by the assistant who served him that it was intended only for use against mustard gas burns. The prosecution had in mind the stopping of the

possible dissemination of quantities of ineffective bleach ointment. Since the outbreak of war, seventeen samples had been bought in the district, of which eight were perfectly genuine and three definitely bad. The maximum penalty was £20. Mr. G. G. Baker, for the defence, said that bleach ointment was not mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia, and, therefore, there was no specific standard. "Are you trying to set up the A.R.P. handbook as the legal standard?" he asked Mr. L. G. Greenhill, the Council inspector, who replied that it was for the magistrates to set the standard. The ointment sold was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Mr. Baker submitted that the formulas varied according to the editions of the A.R.P. handbook. Did the witness know that in the second edition of the same book (1936) an entirely different formula was given for bleach ointment? Witness said "No," but after Mr. Baker had read the formula, he (the inspector) suggested that it set up a higher standard of available chlorine. Mr. Baker: "And it may come in the next edition to a still lower percentage of available chlorine." Witness: "That is hypothetical. The main object of this prosecution is to prevent an inferior article going on to the market, and to do that we want to get the magistrates to agree to a standard." Mr. Baker said his case also was that so many formulas existed for bleach ointment, and its nature was such, having regard to deteriorating chemical changes inherent to it, that it was impossible to say that there was any trade standard at all. Therefore, he asked for dismissal of the summons. Mr. Ruff submitted that, on the analyst's certificate, this particular ointment had so little available chlorine, that it could only be regarded as below any standard. The chairman (Mr. H. W. Parker) said the difficulty of the Bench was that they had no law to guide them, but if there was a statutory duty to find a standard—well, they must try and do so. Mr. Baker: "I say you cannot fix a standard, for it is impossible to do so." Defendant said he bought the business only three weeks before. The formula by which this ointment was made up was in the printed matter of a firm of wholesalers, as at April 1939. ("Chloride of lime, 30 per cent. in paraffin molle.") He would not call it a prescription, but a recipe, and had no reason whatever to think there was anything wrong about it. Mr. Thomas Tickle, Ph.C., F.I.C., public analyst of Devon, Plymouth, and Exeter, gave evidence for the defence, emphasising that chlorine gradually disappeared as it did its work by a process of combustion, and that in certain circumstances it could quite easily drop down to 1.6 per cent. Mr. Baker submitted, too, that with this reduction the ointment had not lost efficacy. Those responsible for the Home Office A.R.P. books seemed to be changing their opinions rapidly and did not yet appear to know their own minds about what was the right formula. Bleach ointment was a new preparation, and the assistant acted quite reasonably in using the formula he did, as published by a respectable and well-established firm of manufacturing and wholesale chemists. The Bench of three magistrates retired and, on return after a short absence, the chairman said that every consideration had been given to the case. "But," he added, "there is only one course open—to dismiss the summons." There was no order as to costs.

**EXHIBITION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.**—The Guatemalan Association of Natural Science celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its foundation in September. A feature of the celebration was an exhibition of locally-manufactured products.

**EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.**—300 exhibitors, in over forty industries concerned in the production of chemical materials and equipment, have booked space at the seventeenth Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, December 4 to 9.

**REPRESENTATIONS TO MEDICAL COUNCIL.**—Representations have been made by the South African Pharmaceutical Society to the Medical Council about price quoting by doctors and against recommending particular chemists' establishments. Sometimes the prices the doctors quote are lower than the cost prices of the drugs required to make up the medicine. Thus the patient gets the impression that the chemist is profiteering, making it necessary for the chemist to ring up the doctor and explain matters before the patient can be appeased. It is understood that these practices are restricted to certain parts of the country, and that there is little price-quoting in most of the big centres.



## Company News

### P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

**CROFTBANK CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £600. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, chemical manufacturers, etc. Allan C. Hanson, Park Mount, Queens Road, Oldham, director.

**POTASH, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, manufacturers and dealers in chemical, industrial and other preparations, potash salts and fertilisers, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Buckridge & Braune, 3-4 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2.

**PATENT BORAX CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of borax and soap manufacturers now or formerly carried on by The Patent Borax Company, Ltd. (incorporated 1893) and to enter into an agreement with the liquidators of the said company, and Henry Fiddian and Joseph Foulkes. Henry Fiddian, 25 Somerset Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, director. R.O.: 196 Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, 16.

**F. CHERRY & THURMOTT, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £4,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, pharmaceutical and general chemists, herbalists, etc. Fredk. Cherry, M.P.S., "Blackdown," Crossway, Walton-on-Thames (a director of Ernest Jackson & Co., Ltd., R. E. Polden, Ltd., and Unichem, Ltd.), and Fredk. W. Thurmott, M.P.S., "Beausoleil," Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, directors. R.O.: 65 High Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

**W. FRAENKEL & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations. Douglas H. Baird, "Halidon," Esher, Surrey (director of Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd.); Walter Fraenkel, 49 Penline Road, Whitchurch, near Cardiff; John E. C. Bailey, Orford Cottage, Sackville Road, Cheam, Surrey (director of Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd.); and Gordon H. Taylor, St. Gerards, Spinney Hill, Addlestone, Surrey, directors. R.O.: 16 St. Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—Fini Georges Alex Enna, 22 Humber Road, Blackheath, and 262 West Ferry Road, Millwall, London, chemist.

### Private Arrangement

**Frederick Roberts, 21 High Street, Pittshill, Stoke-on-Trent, chemist and druggist.** The creditors met recently at Hanley, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities of £643 19s. 5d., of which £393 19s. 5d. was due to the trade, and the balance of £250 to cash creditors. In addition there was a fully secured creditor for £303 3s. 7d., who held securities valued at £375. After allowing for preferential claims the net assets were £120 14s. 9d., or a deficiency of £523 4s. 8d. Debtor commenced trading in June 1933, with a capital of £110, of which £50 was borrowed and had since been repaid. The premises were purchased for £400, of which £350 was raised on mortgage. For the first twelve months sales averaged £14 a week, but since then there had been a decline. Owing to lack of trade the shop was closed on October 28, 1938, and debtor is now in employment. It was decided that he should be requested to execute a deed of assignment to Mr. R. E. Clark, as trustee. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Parkin S. Booth, A. T. Eaves, and a representative of the United Chemists Association, Ltd.

### Voluntary Liquidation

**Castle Drug Stores (Dudley), Ltd., Castle Street, Dudley.** A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing ranking liabilities of £790 1s. 10d. The assets were estimated to realise £350, from which had to be deducted about £113. There was thus a deficiency, as regards the creditors, of £553 2s. 10d. The issued capital was £102. The company was formed in March 1938, and commenced trading at New Street, Dudley, and in October 1938 transferred to Castle Street, Dudley. Between March 7, 1938, and March 31, 1939, there was a net loss of £247. The creditors decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation, with Mr. E. Smith, Blackheath, Birmingham, as liquidator, and a committee of inspection.

## Marriages

**ANDREW—PERRY.**—At Eccles Parish Church, on November 8, Samuel Dronsfeld Andrew, M.P.S., Stockport, to Sheila Knight Perry, M.P.S.

**HUDSON—BULLOCK.**—At St. John's Church, Wallasey, recently, Sam Hudson, M.P.S., to Dorothy Mabel Bullock.

**MICHIE—GRANT.**—At Aberdeen, on November 8, Charles Alexander Michie, M.P.S., Union Street, to Mary A. F. Grant.

## Deaths

**BEDDARD.**—At Nunsmere, Sandiway, Cheshire, on November 8, Mr. Arthur Philip Beddard, M.A., M.D., Harley House, London, N.W.1. Dr. Beddard, who was chairman of the Pharmacopœia Commission, received his medical training at Guy's Hospital, where he was physician and lecturer on medicine. His publications include "Recent Advances in Physiology and Biochemistry," and he was joint author of "Practical Physiology."

**BLAIR.**—On November 4, Mr. William Blair, M.P.S.N.I., Sandown Road, Belfast. Mr. Blair was well-known in Northern Ireland and for several years acted as secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Association. In business, he was for some time with John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, and afterwards with Henry Healy & Co., Ltd., Belfast. Later, he came over to England and was in business in Manchester and London, finally returning to Belfast where he was associated with Fred Storey, Ltd., a position he relinquished owing to ill-health.

**TUCKER.**—Recently, Mr. Frederick Lucien Joseph Tucker, M.P.S., Llanelly, aged forty-two. Mr. Tucker, who was a native of Pembroke, had been in business in Llanelly for a number of years.

## Personalities

**MR. THOMAS G. AITKEN, M.P.S.,** Upper Parkstone, Dorset, recently fell when stepping off a bus and was removed to Cornelia Hospital, suffering from head injuries.

**MR. BERNARD HALL** (manager, Gaywood Branch, J. R. Hayes & Son, chemists, King's Lynn) gave a talk on the work of the pharmacist to the Lynn branch of Toc H on November 7.

**MR. G. F. CALEY, B.Sc.,** is resigning his position as director and manager of Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Cole Street, London, S.E.1, and is shortly taking up an appointment with May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

**MR. T. G. LAWLEY,** who has been elected chairman of the North Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (see *C. & D.*, November 11, p. 443), served his apprenticeship with Mr. Clement Wain, Ph.C., Newcastle, Staffs. He qualified in 1923 from the London College of Pharmacy, and held an appointment in retail and wholesale pharmacy at Aden, Arabia, before joining Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, in 1926, as North Midlands representative, a position he still holds. He has been a member of the North Staffs Branch of the Society since 1926, has served on its committee for the past ten years, and has acted as joint secretary since 1934. Portrait, p. 463.

**COUNCILLOR T. HAMER, Rylands Road, Chorley,** who has accepted the Mayoralty of the town for 1939-40, served his apprenticeship to Mr. J. Hall, Market Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne. A native of Stalybridge, he was educated at the Castle Hall School and, later, at the Northern College of Pharmacy. Mr. Hamer qualified in 1906, passed at the Spectacle Makers' Company's examination in 1908, and subsequently became a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He settled at Chorley in 1910, succeeding Mr. J. A. Wilson to a successful business in Fazackerley Street, from which he retired in 1930, after disposing of the business to a multiple concern. He is a member of the Lancashire Insurance Committee and secretary of the County Pharmaceutical Committee. Elected to the Chorley Town Council in 1931, he has made Council work his main interest, and is to-day chairman of the sanitary, education, higher education, and school medical service committees, and of the joint hospital board; he was recently appointed chairman of the food control committee. Portrait, p. 463.



# Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

## Medicines Sold after Closing Time

SIR,—It is perfectly correct to say that there is no embargo on the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances after official closing hours during week-days, whether the traders are chemists or not. The restriction which is included in the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act which prevents anyone but persons under contract with National Health Insurance Committees or carrying on business in accordance with the Pharmacy Acts from selling medicines and medical and surgical appliances, is unique and was obtained by the National Pharmaceutical Union. It would not be correct to regard this as being a recognition of the chemist's special position as a seller of medicines because the restriction was obtained only because those who were wishing to close other shops on Sundays realised the force of the argument used by the N.P.U., that unless the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances on Sundays was restricted to certain specified classes of traders, there was no shop in the land that could be absolutely closed because of the ease with which a small stock of medicines could be kept as an excuse for having the premises open. The leaders of the movement for closing shops on Sundays recognised the impossibility of policing all the shops in the country and agreed that this restriction in regard to the sale of medicines would be exceedingly useful.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. MALLINSON,  
Secretary,

London, W.C.1.

National Pharmaceutical Union.

## Cod Liver Oil Supplies

SIR,—We are concerned lest the admirable leading article on cod liver oil supplies in your issue of November 4 (p. 433) should give rise to some misapprehension as to whether the British cod liver oil industry is or is not serving the needs of this country for cod liver oil fully or at any rate to the very best of its ability under the difficult conditions which have arisen out of the outbreak of the war. The immediate root cause of the present stringency of supplies of cod liver oil is that even before the outbreak of war a considerable proportion of the effective oil-producing units of our fishing fleets was withdrawn for Admiralty work, and that on the actual outbreak of war the withdrawal reached the unprecedented level of over 90 per cent. The only possible result was that the British cod liver oil industry for the moment came to a dead stop. But our fishing industry, the parent of the cod liver oil industry, is difficult, indeed almost impossible, to kill. Representations made to the Admiralty have been such that a reasonable number of ships have already been released for fishing, and in addition older types of fishing vessels which were all but qualifying for the scrap-heap have been refitted and sent to sea. The cod liver oil industry itself has effected reorganisation by the formation of Portacord, Ltd., an amalgamation of certain of the cod liver oil interests of the Humber ports, and there has been effective co-operation with the Ministry of Food still further to alleviate the difficulties of the situation. During the worst period of the crisis which followed the outbreak of war there was no scarcity of bottled British cod liver oil in the chemist shops in the country and there is, as yet, no anxiety that the supply cannot be fully maintained. It was somewhat unfortunate that the outbreak of hostilities coincided with that period of the year when malt and oil and emulsion manufacturers were preparing for the winter season. Until the situation became clarified somewhat it was, under the circumstances, impossible to do more than meet a limited proportion of the normal demands from these quarters. Sufficient improvement has already occurred to enable a promise of deliveries of the full reasonable requirements for November and December to all such manufacturers to be made. The British cod liver oil industry can claim to have co-operated fully with the Government departments concerned both before and after the outbreak of hostilities to provide supplies, and any agitation at the moment to effect the removal of the present duty of 1s. 4d. per gallon would appear to be misguided and a further totally undeserved blow both to the cod liver oil industry itself and to its parent, the fishing industry, which has already suffered more directly and more violently by reason of the war than probably any other industry in the country. Further than this, repeal of the

duty would not appreciably increase supplies so long as British cod liver oil, as it is at the moment, is available at prices which are below the world's price level. It has always been, and still is, the policy of the British industry to take no appreciable advantage so far as price levels are concerned of the duty imposed on non-Empire oil under the Ottawa Agreement. Such advantages as have been taken have only been when glut conditions and cut-throat prices have reduced values much below cost of production. The real obstacle to preventing a substantial flow of imported cod liver oil to this country now is the lower price of the British oil after or even before the duty is taken into account. The real factor that is in operation both for supplies and prices is that the elimination of the German production, and the curtailment of the British, some 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the world's supply of genuine cod liver oil has disappeared and can certainly not be recreated by juggling with tariffs. Retention of the tariff might, indeed, very well have the effect of increasing supplies since there is no real technical or other reason why the million or so odd gallons of duty free cod liver oil, fit only for industrial purposes, produced in Newfoundland each year, might not now, with the additional help of war conditions, reasonably be expected to be produced of a grade suitable for medicinal or veterinary purposes.—Yours faithfully,

K. MACLENNAN,

General Manager,

Hull.

British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd.

## Evening Shopping

SIR,—You report (pp. 444, 450) a shortening of the daily black-out period and a proposal to allow "suitable illuminated signs for shop windows and doors between sunset and the legal closing hour." What are we to understand as the connotation of "suitable," a somewhat extensible adjective associated with the proposed sanction? And what is to be done with signs so fixed that they do not form part of the fittings of shop windows or doors? The varying practice of municipal authorities is already putting an unnecessary strain on the travelling public. Of the usefulness of coloured traffic signals as guides to drivers and pedestrians alike there can be no doubt; yet I know of one city in which they are extinguished at sunset, and there may be others. With the period of Christmas shopping at hand, the problem of shop lighting becomes of urgent importance.

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVATOR (12/11).

## Points from Letters

### Nurses' Discount Cards

When a nurse's discount card is presented (*C. & D.*, November 11, p. 443), the pharmacist cannot well question the *bona-fide* use of it by the person presenting it. The only time when he can be quite certain is when the nurse is personally known to him, and the articles purchased are obviously for use in her nursing practice. Under present conditions, when so many people have had to leave their usual localities, the fact that a person presenting a nurse's discount card is unknown to the chemist does not mean that it is not a genuine case, but the chemist has no means of proving it, and can only allow the percentage.—*Discard* (11/11).

### Insurance Dispensing Tests

When I read the report from Dumfries (*C. & D.*, November 11, p. 452) that the Insurance Committee has decided to continue the system of tests, "so as not to impair the confidence of insured persons in medicines supplied to them," I wondered how much insured persons know about the system of testing, or indeed how many of them know that such a system is in existence. Judging by the remarks of some of the candid ones—those people who like to think they are plain spoken and can say what they like to the man behind the counter—very few people are aware of the conditions of surveillance under which the Panel chemist works. I do not consider a few minutes wasted, when not too busy, in giving such people a slight idea of the inspection and testing carried out to see that they get the best service.—*Panel Chemist* (12/11).



## Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

**J. V. S. (16/10).—HAIR RESTORER POMADE.**—The following formula is taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II:—

Lead acetate .. .. .	30 parts
Precipitated sulphur .. .. .	25 parts
Beef marrow .. .. .	100 parts
Olive oil .. .. .	180 parts
Soft paraffin .. .. .	450 parts
Benzoated lard .. .. .	175 parts
Beeswax .. .. .	25 parts
Perfume .. .. .	a sufficiency

**P. A. (10/11).—PREGI'S IODINE SOLUTION.**—The formula for the iodine solution given in the *C. & D.*, November 4, p. 431, was that of A. Hermann and not of Professor Pregl. The sole rights in this country for the manufacture of the original Pregl's iodine solution, the formula of which has never been disclosed, are held by Veritas Drug Co., Ltd.

**R. L. (23/10).—ETHYL PETROL.**—Tetra-ethyl lead is a liquid boiling at 150° C. and is added to petrol in the proportion of about 1 part in 1,000. It is compounded with a volatile organic halogen such as ethylene bromide to prevent the deposition of lead on the sparking plugs of the engine and the mixture is known as ethyl fluid. Ethyl petrol of American origin contains approximately 6 c.c. of ethyl fluid per gallon, the latter containing tetra-ethyl lead about 54.5 per cent., ethylene di-bromide 36.5 per cent., monochloronaphthalene 9 per cent., with a trace of colouring.

**J. M. W. (23/10).—FERTILISERS.**—The following, which are taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Volume II, are representative of the type of mixture you refer to, and would probably be suitable for your purpose.

### General Garden Fertiliser

Superphosphate .. .. .	45
Ammonium sulphate .. .. .	17
Potassium sulphate .. .. .	15
Ground bone .. .. .	35

Quantity per acre, 7-8 cwt.

### Potato Fertiliser

Superphosphate .. .. .	40
Ammonium sulphate .. .. .	21
Potassium sulphate .. .. .	10
Kainit .. .. .	21
Ground bone .. .. .	20

Quantity per acre, 10-11 cwt.

For general garden purposes, it is convenient to use for each 42 sq. yd. (or, say, ground measuring 18 ft. by 21 ft.) as many pounds as hundredweights are prescribed for an acre.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," November 16, 1889  
Liverpool Chemists' Association

At the meeting held on November 7 the president, Mr. A. H. Samuel, occupied the chair. There were twenty members present. After the formal business Mr. Ward said he had observed quite recently in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* a note to the effect that it was illegal to sell methylated spirits on Sundays. He had not received any official notification from the Excise authorities, and but for reading *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* he might have broken the law without the least intention of so doing. He wished to know if other members had been made aware of it, and the reason of the restriction. Mr. T. F. Abraham said he had not received any notice, and thought the Excise should have communicated with all chemists on the matter; he trusted the reporters present would specially note this. Mr. Bain had had no notice, but as it was an Act of Parliament passed last session it was assumed that everyone became aware of it, just as they would with any other Act. Dr. Symes said this short Act was a very proper one. The use of duty-free spirit, even though methylated, was a boon which they would very much miss if withdrawn.

## Trade-Mark Applications

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 1, 1939)

### SCHEDULE IV

- "BIOCHROME"; for hair preparations (3). By Carters (Fleet Street), Ltd., 17 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 608,002.
- "LACTOLA"; for hand toilet preparations (3). By H. Mountford, 16 Station Road, New Barnet, Herts. 608,966.
- "CREMALASE"; for infants' and invalids' foods (5). By Bengers Food, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Cheshire. 606,677. (Associated.)
- "CORTIOM"; for medicinal and pharmaceutical hormone preparations (5). By Schering, Ltd., 185-192 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 607,833.
- "PESTRIC"; for agricultural and horticultural insecticides (5). By G. T. F. Wyndham, 50 Leyborne Park, Kew Gardens, Surrey. 608,703.
- "GLUCTONA"; for medicated beverages containing glucose (5). By Fenwick & Sons, Ltd., Hylton Road, Sunderland. 608,911. (Associated.)
- "RIDDEX"; for insecticides, disinfectants and vermicides (5). By Clyde Valley Chemical Co., Ltd., 31 Brown Street, Glasgow, C.2. 609,144.
- "MOROLEX REPELLEX"; for insecticides (5). By A. F. Echberg, 296-302 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 609,175. (Associated.)
- "MACULO"; for iodine preparation for dentistry (5). By W. Mallard & Co., Ltd., 45 Mallard Street, London, E.9. 609,218.
- "MILTON"; for atomisers (10). By Milton Proprietary, Ltd., 10-12 Brewery Road, London, N.7. 609,129. (Associated.)

## Trade Notes

THE Dimlight black-out sign for chemists is advertised in this issue by Magnet Publicities, 27 Mildenhall Road, London, E.5.

KASCO PRODUCTS.—F. W. Cassell & Co., Ltd., Mansfield Road, Nottingham, are the manufacturers of Kasco digestive tonic, internal antiseptic and antiseptic pastilles. These products, the sales of which are confined to chemists, may be obtained through the usual wholesale channels.

KLEENEX.—Cellucotton Products, Ltd., Carkers Lane, Highgate Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.5, announce that, so far as they can see, there will continue to be ample supplies of Kleenex available for sale in this country. Details of the wholesale and retail prices are given in the company's advertisement in this issue.

TOILETRIES FOR THE TROOPS.—Parke, Davis & Co., 50 Beak Street, London, W.1, suggest that such products as their shaving cream, Euthymol toothpaste and Neko soap can well be included in parcels sent to members of the Armed Forces. The company's shaving cream, as is well known, contains mercuric iodide, and its sales are thus confined to chemists.

FOR AIR-RAID SHELTERS.—J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced under the title of Fresh-Aid eau de Cologne and smelling salts a handy pack containing these two popular restoratives. This should find a ready sale as part of the equipment of air-raid shelters and among those who travel in crowded trains.

VINOLIA BATH SOAP.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire, are now packing their bath size Vinolia soap in a carton of similar design to their standard line, and to call attention to this change and to secure the inclusion of this particular package in Christmas displays, three tablets are enclosed in an outer which is wrapped in transparent paper bearing a greetings message printed in colour.

SOLIDOL LUMINOUS ARMLET.—Solidol Chemical, Ltd., Ashmead House, Disney Street, London, S.E.1, have brought to our notice a luminous armlet, which they are now marketing. This is of the type which is activated by exposure to daylight and artificial light, and is stated to have a luminosity of 0.1 foot candle power, reducing to 0.01 in eight hours, and to be visible in complete darkness at fifty to one hundred yards.

WINDOW PROTECTION DISPLAY UNIT.—Yardley & Co., Ltd., 40 Piccadilly, London, have brought out an interesting arrangement which puts the approved A.R.P. paper-strip device for strengthening windows to advertising and display use. It consists of a pelmet and a series of strips, bearing advertising wording for popular lines, in gay tones which harmonise into an attractive colour scheme. These are printed on strong paper which is gummed on the surface so that they can be affixed inside the window with the greatest ease. This unit also has the advantage of being extremely flexible and will fit any window from four to ten feet wide.





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We hope therefore that our friends will co-operate by sending renewal instructions and remittance when due, addressed to

The Chemist and Druggist, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

N.B.—Changes in name or address or any alteration of any kind in the current mailing list must be sent seven days in advance of the issue which they are to affect addressed to

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## Chart of War Gases

"THE CHART OF WAR GASES" (Reprinted from C. & D. 30.IV.38) provides in a concise and clear form a brief description of the chief poison gases; methods of detection; their effects and time action, and an outline of the First Aid methods to be employed to casualties. The chart has been carefully drawn up and is based on information contained in the Home Office A.R.P. Handbooks and the manuals of national First Aid organisations. It should be useful to the pharmacist in the course of his business. Customers interested in the purchase of air raid precautions goods will appreciate a copy for their own use. Chemical manufacturers and firms engaged in all branches of the wholesale drug trade will find the chart of practical use in connexion with arrangements they make for air raid precautions, and it is suggested that copies of the chart should be distributed to their staffs.

Reprints are available at the following prices, postage included:—

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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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### Light Traps and Pitfalls

WE drew attention in last week's issue (p. 450) to the present prohibition of light signs. Since then we have received particulars of signs that it is understood will be permitted by the Minister of Home Security, but no official confirmation of the Minister's sanction is yet to hand. The ban, therefore, would appear to be still in force. It applies, in daylight, to any "skysign, facia or advertisement" placed "outside or at the entrance to any premises." At night, such signs come within the provision forbidding "any light inside any roofed building . . . unless the light is so obscured as to prevent any illumination therefrom being visible from outside the building." A point that is giving rise to some confusion springs from the somewhat arbitrary distinction between a light sign that forms part of a light-trap and a light sign *tout simple*. It may be assumed that the first, if prepared in accordance with the semi-official specification, will be sanctioned. The second, however dim or unobtrusive, may be illegal. The specification referred to (BS/ARP 15) is for light-traps, which are an obvious necessity to shopkeepers whose closing hour is later than the black-out commencement time, and was prepared by the British Standards Institution at the request of the A.R.P. Department of the Home Office. The paragraph in which a form of illuminated sign is described is given in full on another page. While offering no criticism of the specification, which, so far as we are aware, fulfils its purpose with complete efficiency, we are of opinion that there is no justification for permitting an illuminated sign in the light-trap and forbidding the use of a light sign of no greater intensity in, for example, the shop window, and we therefore welcome the announcement regarding relaxation of the regulations in this respect. The problem presents itself with especial force to chemists who, being under contract with Insurance Committees, remain open for dispensing only after the general closing hour for shops in their locality, and must therefore keep the shop door closed. Illuminated lettering in the light-trap stands little enough chance of being seen by the passer-by without having a closed door between it and the eye. Besides,

what logic is there in prohibiting a sign of low intensity and permitting stationary cars and public vehicles to carry lights of much greater power? We hope that the Minister of Home Security will have due regard to the position of panel chemists, who in many districts have been refused permission to close earlier than their pre-war contract hours. The problem of indicating that premises are open is not the only one that arises from the Lighting (Restrictions) Order, and an article included in this issue discusses ways and means by which, without undue interference with the functioning of the business, the regulations can be complied with.

### The Eyes Have It

DURING recent years women have spared neither time nor money in the quest of beauty, and it is evident that not only have Government officials been interested in such matters, but they appear fully acquainted with the subtle processes involved, since the Ministry of Home Security has issued a notice calling attention to the effects of wearing a gas mask on the non-waterproof type of eyeblack. The notice is as follows:—

The attention of women is drawn to the fact that the temperate conditions obtained inside the facepiece of the mask cause the eyeblack to run, leading to smarting of the eyes, profuse tears, and spasms of the eyelids. This produces an urgent desire to remove the mask, with dangerous result if gas is present.

Possibly, the large number of women's organisations now associated with various Government departments has afforded opportunities for experiment in official circles. In any case, the Ministry's warning seems to indicate that there has been undertaken some useful research which will perhaps afford new business opportunities for chemists and cosmetic manufacturers. It is not explained why eyeblack alone should have been selected for criticism, and it would be interesting to know if the experiments were carried out on blondes or brunettes, or how many of each were the subjects of the experiments. Possibly, a paper describing the research would be accepted for the next meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, but, if so, it would be well—just in case of need—to incorporate a formula for an absorbent for tears and one for eyewash to relieve the smarting.

### Bleach Ointment

So frequently have chemists suffered due to default or inadequate defence in prosecutions before the Courts, that the legal arguments successfully put forward at Croydon recently should induce them not to submit without a fight when challenged by authority. In the instance referred to, details of which are given on p. 464, a chemist was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act for supplying bleach ointment not of the nature, quality and substance demanded. The prosecution sought to induce the magistrates to make a legal standard the chlorinated lime and soft paraffin formula in Air Raid Precautions Handbook, No. 2.

The defence was able to show that the A.R.P. Department of the Home Office had recommended in different editions of the handbook concerned more than one formula for bleach ointment, the variant being the proportion of chlorinated lime. This ingredient has itself been the subject of many prosecutions, as its unstable nature renders the seller an easy victim of a food and drugs inspector, particularly when sold in, say, twopenny packets as is still the case in some districts.



So far as we are aware, the prosecution at Croydon is the first involving bleach ointment, and the possibilities are not likely to escape the notice of those responsible for carrying out the provision of the Food and Drugs Act. It behoves chemists therefore to be on their guard not only as to which formula is requested but also to ensure that the chlorinated lime used is according to British Pharmacopoeia standards in respect of the amount of available chlorine. Attention should also be paid to the container in which the ointment is supplied.

It may also be pointed out that there is another formula for bleach ointment apart from that containing chlorinated lime. Known as formula No. 2, it contains 27.5 per cent. chloramine-T in a vanishing cream base, but we understand that supplies of this preparation are not available for general distribution, though its issue is authorised for use in the Armed Forces.

### Camphor Quotations

THE upward movement in the shipment quotations for B.B. grade camphor, referred to in the Trade Report last week, is indicative of the strength of this market at the source. The advance from £12 to £13 per 100 lb., c.i.f., war-risks insurance extra, was not entirely unexpected, as for some days shippers had been unable to quote, and orders sent out were not accepted in all cases. The shippers advise that the rise is chiefly due to an acute shortage of supplies, following unusually heavy sales to practically all world destinations, and to the higher cost of production. The Formosan monopoly, a government concern responsible for the entire production of this basic material, has been unable to cope with the demand. Practically all the refined camphor shipped from Japan is produced by the Nippon Refining Co., and the price to them of the B.B. brand has, we understand, been advanced by a similar amount, and in consequence shipment prices have already been increased to some extent and further advances are anticipated. The heavy sales of the Japanese product, particularly during the last two or three months, are of course due to the fact that competition from the German synthetic article has been eliminated from most of the world's markets. According to reports from the source, the current

shipment quotation for B.B. grade is likely to be fully maintained, and it is expected there will be a ready sale for all supplies as they become available. This firm tone will naturally be reflected in the shipments market for the refined descriptions of this commodity. Up to the present, prices quoted on the London market for Japanese slabs, tablets and powder have not been increased, but it would be difficult to book a good bulk quantity at these figures, owing to the low level of stocks. One or two fair-sized parcels are on the way to this market, but are not being offered for the time being. English makers of refined camphor were recently forced to increase their sales prices, owing to the much higher prices they are having to pay for turpentine. Here again there is little to suggest that the cost of the raw material in this instance will decline in the near future, and consequently a reduction in the home makers' prices is not to be expected.

### Mercury Agency Change

WORLD sales of Italian-Spanish quicksilver have for some years past been centralised in London, and the news that the distribution will, as from January 1 next, be carried out by a Belgian firm located in Brussels came as a complete surprise. The necessity or desirability for this change, outside the sphere of international politics, is not apparent. Assuming that hostilities with Germany continue during 1940, the choice of Belgium as a neutral country from which to carry on world distribution may not prove entirely satisfactory, even to the Cartel. We understand that the agency for Mercurio Europeo has been secured by the Syndicat Belge pour les Travaux Publics et le Commerce à l'Etranger, S.A. Of recent origin—it was established in 1935—this company has been chiefly concerned with certain classes of business, chiefly as public works contractors, in South and Central America. Last year the capital of the company was increased from 400,000 Belgian francs to 650,000 Belgian francs (about £5,500). Usually, the concern successful in securing the agency for mercury has to remit a thousand American dollars with its application, and is liable to be called upon later to deposit in foreign currency the equivalent of £60,000 for the benefit of the Cartel. So far as can be ascertained, the Belgian firm has had no connexion with, or experience of, world trade in mercury metal, and it is rumoured that its tender was well under that submitted by certain British interests. The whole incident is shrouded in mystery, with no explanation forthcoming. Consumers, however, should have no difficulty in obtaining supplies of the metal.

## Rot-proofing of Sandbags

THE following information regarding the treatment for rot-proofing sandbag revetments has been issued by the Ministry of Home Security:—On the basis of present information two types of preservative are considered to be suitable for application to sandbag revetments. They are a creosote or tar distillate, used as a water emulsion, or a solution of an organic copper salt in creosote made up into an emulsion. The application of the preservatives should conform with the following specification:—

A creosote or tar distillate of medium creosote type applied as a water emulsion in such a quantity as to give on the exposed portion of the bag a coating of creosote not less than one-fifth of the normal dry weight of the fabric exposed. This is given approximately by a 25 per cent. creosote emulsion when sprayed on the bags to give a thorough coating, completely satisfying the absorption of the fibres. The creosote should comply with British Standard Specification No. 144/1936 "Creosote for preservation of timber." Any normal emulsifying agent may be used and the following is given as an example of the process of emulsification. The following ingredients are used:—

Creosote .. .. .	65 parts
Water .. .. .	35 parts
Oleic acid .. .. .	1.2 parts
Casein .. .. .	0.8 parts
Sodium hydroxide .. .. .	0.36 parts

The last three ingredients constitute the emulsifying agent which is dissolved in water and the two fluids are mixed in a jet similar to that of a cream making machine. An emulsion prepared in this way should be stable and can be transported in

drums or kegs. Before use it should be diluted with water to a suitable consistency for spraying so that the creosote content does not fall below 25 per cent.

An organic copper salt is dissolved in creosote or tar distillate of the type indicated above, the solution then being made up into an emulsion with water, by the use of a special type of emulsifying agent. The copper salt should be one of an organic fatty acid of high molecular weight (such as, for example, copper oleate). The organic copper salt should be added in the proportion of 16 per cent. of the weight of the creosote and the whole should be emulsified with water. When sprayed on the bags it should be applied as 20 per cent. emulsion. This will leave 0.5 to 1.0 per cent. of metallic copper, estimated on the normal weight of the fabric when conditioned under ordinary atmospheric conditions.

In applying the emulsions attention should be given to the manufacturer's instructions for dilution with water immediately before use to obtain a proper spraying consistency. The diluted solutions do not keep and it is essential that they should not be diluted further than is necessary to obtain the indicated quantity of creosote on the bags. Either of the emulsions should preferably be applied by means of a spray, though a brush application is permissible. Care should be taken to coat thoroughly any seams visible on the face of the pile and to work the emulsion well into the seams. The spraying should be done with a paint spray or horticultural spray, and the stirrup-pump recommended for A.R.P. fire protection may be used if no other spray is available. It will be desirable to repeat the treatment, and this should be done at intervals not exceeding three months.



# War-time Lighting Methods

**L**IGHTING under black-out conditions has, after two months of war, passed beyond the stage of improvisation and experiment. Fittings have been produced by the manufacturers which, while conforming with war-time regulations, meet the requirements of industry and commerce,

and enable essential operations to be carried on with a minimum of inconvenience. So far as shop lighting is concerned, there is no reason why there should be any diminution in the amount of light used internally. There is, in fact, much to be said in favour of increasing the light inside the shop to counteract the dreary effect of the blackness outside. A prelude to these conditions must, of course, be the taking of adequate steps to ensure that no light escapes outwards through roof-lights, windows, or through the entrance door as customers come and go. Black blinds, removable panels, and spraying of the glass with black lacquer are methods of dealing with the former, while the escape of light at the entrance can be avoided by the use of a light-lock. (See *C. & D.*, September 23, p. 327.)

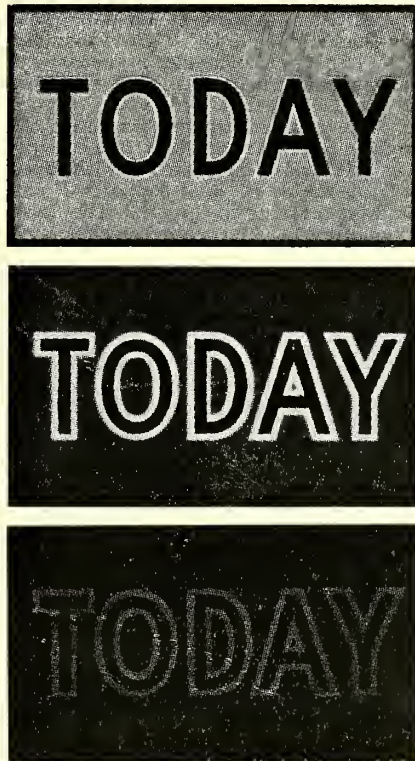


FIG. 1.—*Irradiant glass sign, as seen by day, by normal night lighting, and in a black-out.* (Thermolux Glass Co., Ltd.)

At an exhibition of lighting under black-out conditions held recently at the Lighting Service Bureau of the British Lamp Manufacturers' Association, full-size models of three different kinds of light-locks were shown. One of these was suitable for a shop of reasonable width, but with limited depth from front to back; another for a shop with a narrow, deep interior; while the third was a small light-lock constructed on the inner side of a glass-panelled shop door. The glass in the door was obscured and a curtain provided part of the lock. The curtain operates by means of counter-weights arranged in such a manner that when the door is closed the curtain is drawn back to allow free entrance to the shop interior. As the door opens, the curtain is drawn across the entrance space, cutting off any light that might otherwise escape into the street.

In one of the light-locks shown, the possibility of using fluorescent materials in conjunction with ultra-violet lighting was demonstrated. Lettering in bright-coloured fluorescent paint, and decorative lines made of threads of acetate substance, were introduced on the back panel. These effectively counteracted

the deep gloom of the interior of the light-lock. The lamp providing the ultra-violet rays was fitted to the ceiling. The second lock, of simpler construction, had a luminous sign in its "panic" door (a device with which all light-locks must be fitted, to give immediate exit from the shop in an emergency). The average chemist will probably prefer to use a simpler sign made specially for the purpose and designed to fit in an aperture cut in the back of the light-lock. This should be in accordance with the specification laid down by the British Standards Institution as follows:—

## *Provision of Artificial Light within Light-lock.*

In the interests of safety and with a view to eliminating possible nuisances, subdued lighting within the lock is desirable. Under expert supervision this may be afforded by making an aperture covered by translucent material in the wall, at a point approximately midway between the two entrances, so that subdued light may penetrate from the interior. In general, however, in order that the degree of lighting may be under control, an approved lighting device within the light-lock is preferable. This may consist of a unit of the type recommended for low-intensity illumination (0.02 foot-candles) in Specification

BS/ARP 20, comprising a 15-watt electric lamp in its appropriate shield, or the equivalent for gas, which should be mounted on the ceiling so that its light is directed downwards. Another alternative, if the method of cutting an aperture in the wall of the lock is adopted, is to install a sign illuminated by transmitted light and carrying black or white letters on a blue ground, indicating the name of the shop. The



FIG. 4.—*Reflector designed to keep light off walls and windows.* (G.V.D., Ltd.)

dimensions of such a panel sign shall not exceed 20 inches by 15 inches. The letters should appear on a blue ground, with a diffusing backing material such as opal glass or cellophane, the whole not to transmit more than 10 per cent. of the light impinging upon it. It should be situated in the passage wall facing the main entrance to the shop.

## "Permitted" Signs

Notification has been received from the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, Ltd., that the Ministry of Home Security is disposed to relax the Lighting (Restrictions) Order to permit the use of light signs, provided they include only the name of the firm, nature of business, and the word "open." No other light may be visible, and the lettering must be in block capitals between 3 in. and 6 in. high. The brightness of the letters must be no greater than is necessary to render the sign legible at a distance of 50 ft. The colour must be white and the letters must appear bright on a dark background. The sign must be placed within the window or doorway and must not project beyond the front of the premises; it should be placed towards the back of the window. The number of such signs in use must not be greater than the number of entrances to the premises normally used by the public, and they may be illuminated only while the premises are open.

A standard sign bearing the word: "Open," for use in conjunction with blacked-out doors and windows, is shown in Fig. 5. This sign throws no direct light, but the white letters are rendered visible by reflected blue light. It is suitable for use with a 5- or 15-watt lamp, according to position. Overall dimensions are 12 in. long by 10 in. high, and the sign is provided with "ears" at the back, for screwing to a flat surface, and top loops for suspension. Another sign intended for use in entrances, light-locks, or windows, is shown in Fig. 1. This consists of a multiple



FIG. 3.—*Conical reflector for dim lighting.* (G.E.C., Ltd.)

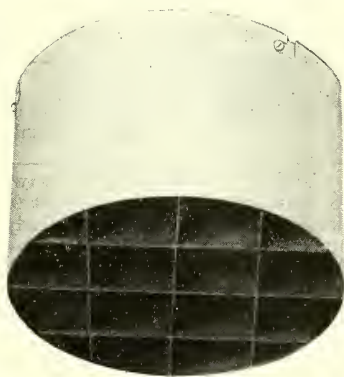


FIG. 2.—*Low-vred ceiling fitting for dim lighting.* (G.E.C., Ltd.)



sandwich of glass sheets, glass tissue, and suitable lighting masks and colour filters. Lamps inside the sign illuminate a limited area around the letters, thus throwing them into prominent relief. The luminous outline is produced by an inter-layer of glass threads. By an adjustment of the lamps, the amount of light shown around the letters can be varied from brilliant to a faint glimmer. An advantage of this sign is that it is equally suitable for post-war use, as will be seen from the illustration of its effect by day and its normal effect by night.



FIG. 5.—Sign for blacked-out door or window. (Rowlands Electrical Accessories, Ltd.)

### Interior Lighting Considerations

In order that customers entering through the light-lock shall not be dazzled by sudden contact with bright light, it is advisable to use lamps of low wattage in the front part of the shop. However, in direct line with the customer's vision on entering, it is quite practicable to have a display brightly lighted from concealed sources, so that his attention is drawn to merchandise of seasonable or topical interest. If there is a service counter in the front part of the shop, the effect of the dim lighting can be counteracted by installing an adjustable-angle or flexible-arm type of desk-lamp on one side of the central space. This can be

turned on while a customer is being served and turned off after the sale has been made. Some chemists have removed all their window lighting fittings under the impression that they are now useless. This is a mistake because, during the winter months, they will be frequently needed for daytime use. There is no reason why they should not be kept on up to the commencement of the black-out hours.

In warehouses and factories, the complete screening of light is more difficult, and it is vitally necessary to ensure a concentrated illumination upon the working plane while preventing any escape of light to walls and windows. Several types of fittings incorporating hooded lights on flexible or angle-jointed arms are available for attachment to benches, machines, or storage

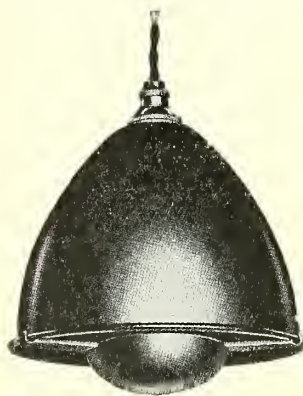


FIG. 6.—Fitting designed to give dim light. (Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.)

bins. A typical example has swivel joints fitted at the base and head of the unit, to enable light to be directed where desired, and a steel base designed for either wall or bench mounting. This is made in a standard finish of green enamel and either a pushbar switch or a standard lamp holder can be fitted to the enamelled reflector. In certain prescribed positions a dim light is permissible even during a raid, provided that no direct or reflected light is visible from the sky. This dim lighting must be limited to places used for movement only and not for work. For this purpose a ceiling fitting can be obtained which is fitted with louvres to confine the light within 45 degrees of the vertical. It is important that the mounting height of these fittings, if centrally placed, should be less than half the width of the interior, in order to ensure that no direct light falls on the walls. The fitting (Fig. 2) is constructed of copper, with blue glass above the louvres, interior enamelled white, louvres matt black, and exterior white. It accommodates one 15-watt clear lamp.

### Fittings

For use with existing high-wattage lamps the simple black conical reflector shown in Fig. 3 can be used, in conjunction with

a suitable adaptor. This is an inexpensive attachment but it might, in the long run, prove more costly than a fitting specially designed to take low-wattage lamps, owing to greater current consumption. Another type designed to keep light off walls and windows, and to provide efficient yet economical illumination, is shown in Fig. 4. It is claimed that, with this reflector, a 60-watt lamp can be replaced by one of 25 watt without loss of effective illumination. Suitable for either shop or factory use, it is designed on lines similar to those of the ordinary industrial-type reflector, with the difference that it is obtainable in a range of nine rather gay colours. These finishes, such as ivory-shaded gold, blue or green metallic, and gold-shaded black, while of no particular value in the factory, are a decided advantage in the pharmacy, for when reflectors of this type are used for providing a dim light in the forward part of the shop by night, there is the advantage that during the day they contribute a bright element to the decorative scheme.

The shade shown in Fig. 6 is made of sheet metal with rolled edge, to which is clipped, by means of steel supports, a cup designed to prevent direct rays reaching the ground. The finish varies according to the mounting height required, which must be specified when ordering. The table shown below sets out the requirements of the specification. The units must be spaced at not less than four times the mounting height above ground level, and must be in a vertical position which will combine to provide reasonably even illumination. The diameter of this fitting is 6½ inches and height 5½ inches. It is designed to take a 100-watt pearl lamp, giving an illumination of .02 foot candles. This size is intended mainly for indoor use. A range of adaptors introduced by the General Electric Co., Ltd., enables fittings designed for high-wattage lamps to be used with low-wattage lamps of bayonet-cap type.

Blue-sprayed lamps are extensively employed, but they are by no means so pleasant to work under as an unobscured light of limited range. A pleasant alternative to these blue lights is the fitting shown in Fig. 7. This has a body of tinned sheet steel finished in an olive-green enamel on the outside, the interior being left bright. The top, which is a push-on fitting, provides easy access to the lamp and incorporates an ingenious ventilating system. At the base of the metal cylinder is a disc with central aperture of 1-in. diameter which reduces the light radiating in horizontal directions. Any light which does not stray in this way has its intensity reduced by transmission through the blue inverted cone. Light passes through the cut-off apex of the cone in a downward direction only.



FIG. 7.—Fitting to obviate need for using blue lamps. (Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.)

Mounting Height	Colour	Reflection Factor
10 feet	Matt black	5 per cent.
15 feet	Dark battleship grey	10 to 15 per cent.
20 feet	Light battleship grey	20 to 30 per cent.

Interesting developments have been brought about in methods of permanently excluding light to conform with black-out regulations. One method, particularly suited to the factory, consists of an outside coating of blue-tinted varnish, on clear-glass windows, skylights, north-lights, and so on, in combination with orange-painted electric bulbs. By this means, practically all outgoing visible light is absorbed, and, under daylight conditions, the blue-tinted varnish allows a helpful proportion of daylight to enter the premises. Where this system, based on the principle of complementary colours, is used, the ingress of light can be augmented by leaving portions of a number of the north lights unpainted, and fitting blinds to these in readiness for obscuring completely when necessary. For colouring glass bulbs, opaque or translucent orange lacquers with a synthetic and non-cellulose base can be obtained; the bulbs can be sprayed with or dipped into this substance.

END OF SUMMER TIME.—Readers are reminded that Summer Time ends on the night of Saturday-Sunday, November 18-19, when all clocks must be put back one hour.



# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values. Notices of changed prices should continue to be sent to 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, until further notice. Late prices are given in the Coloured Supplement

## 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, November 15

THE generally quieter tone previously noted continues, and business during the past week has been only moderate, consumer demand having gradually eased. Export business, particularly to Baltic countries, continues on a good scale, and it is evident that these markets prefer to purchase their supplies of Eastern products in the London market rather than from the source. A steady American inquiry for a wide range of natural products has also been noted. Depreciation of sterling against the Italian lira and other foreign currencies has been marked, and this will affect the value of commodities drawn from these sources. In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS prices are all fully maintained. CREOSOTE, B.P., is quoted dearer, and the advance in METHYL SALICYLATE forecast last week has occurred. There is no further increase in the prices of QUININE SALTS, but we understand the position is firm. Bulk spot supplies of AMIDOPYRINE and PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID appear to be limited. In the home-produced chemicals market, supplies of CREAM OF TARTAR and TARTARIC ACID are short at the moment, owing to lack of raw materials. A substantial increase in the scale of prices for POTASSIUM METABISULPHATE is notified by the makers, present values being nearly double the previous prices.

## Crude Drugs

Stocks of practically all crude drugs are at a low level. The general tone of the market is firm, and price increases continue to be recorded for some commodities. It is doubtful if available stocks of AGAR will be sufficient to meet the demand until the new crop comes along. Owing to lack of supplies the spot value of CURAÇAO ALOES is now nominal, and the source reports there is nothing to offer for shipment. A sharp rise in spot values of BUCHU has occurred, and shippers state that all stocks have been cleared. The shortage on spot of all descriptions of ERGOT continues. Prices for IPECACUANHA continue at high figures, and although some fresh supplies of special Matto Grosso and Minas are due shortly, values are not likely to weaken. Supplies of RHUBARB on spot are negligible. A parcel of Rough-round is afloat, but not quoted. The sharp increase in the price of SENECA noted last week has been followed by a further advance, and at the moment no shipment offers are being made.

## Essential Oils

Sales in this market continue to be restricted to limited quantities. A certain amount of shipment business is reported, but negotiation of this class of trade continues difficult, and the risks have been added to during the past week by the general depreciation of sterling exchange rates. Spot values of ANISE (STAR) are about steady, but forward offers are becoming easier. A limited quantity of BERGAMOT is afloat for this market, but there are no shipment offers from the source. The spot market for Australian EUCALYPTUS is firm, and prices for the limited quantity of oil available tend to increase. French shippers report good grades of LAVENDER have sold well, the United States being considerable buyers; recent quotations have been at higher figures. There has been no shipment offer of Sicilian LEMON, but it is expected that quotations for new-crop oils will be forthcoming in the near future. Shipment prices for LEMONGRASS have recovered, and considerable business is reported done. Prices for French Guinea ORANGE are a trifle easier. Singapore PATCHOULI is short in London, with values firm. Business in Japanese PEPPERMINT has been important, and values are about level on the week.

## Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	November 8	November 15
Amsterdam ..	Fls. to £	12.107	7.55*	7.55*
Berlin ..	Mks. to £	20.43	—	—
Brussels ..	Belgas to £	nominal	24.00*	24.45*
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18.159	20.75	20.12
Lisbon ..	Esc. to £	110	110½	110
Madrid ..	Ptas to £	25.24½	39½	38
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	77½	77½
Montreal ..	Dols. to £	4.86½	4.45*	4.45*
New York ..	Dols. to £	nominal	4.03*	4.03*
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	17.60*	17.60*
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	176½*	176½*
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	—	—
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.150	16.80	16.80*
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	—	—
Zurich ..	Frs. to £	22.2115	17.87*	17.87*

\* Rate fixed by Bank of England.

Bank rate, 2 per cent.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE quieter tone noted recently continues and business has now settled down to something approaching routine. Supplies for prompt delivery of some few products are causing a little difficulty. Quoted prices are all steady and one or two products tend dearer. The increase in methyl salicylate indicated last week has been notified. Amidopyrin, phenylethylbarbituric acid, tannic acid and cream of tartar, amongst others, are offered sparingly.

ACETANILIDE.—Small business, quoted values steady: B.P., leviss., quoted at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' prices are firm at the recent advance and supplies are limited here: One cwt., 11s. 6d., to come forward; less than one cwt., 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity, and powder 2½d. per lb. extra. Some quotations are at higher figures.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Imported material is quoted as follows: One cwt. lots, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 9d.; in 14-lb. tins, 3s. per lb., ex store.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—Makers' scales of prices are as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000 tablets; 5,000, 2s. 10d.; 10,000, 2s. 9d.; 25,000, 2s. 7d.; 50,000, 2s. 6d.; 100,000, 2s. 5d.; 250,000, 2s. 4½d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 2d. per 1,000 tablets. Re-sale clause applies to all bulk sales.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' prices for powder are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
1 lb. and under 4 lb. ..	s. d. 3 7½	s. d. 3 6	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb. ..	3 6½	3 5	3 4½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. ..	3 5½	3 4	3 3½	3 3½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. ..	3 4½	3 3	3 2½	3 2½	3 2	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt. ..	3 3½	3 2	3 1½	3 1½	3 1	3 0½
Not less than 1 cwt. ..	2 9½	2 8	2 7½	2 7½	2 6½*	2 6
Not less than 5 cwt. ..	2 9	2 7½	2 7½	2 6½	2 6½*	2 6
Not less than 10 cwt. ..	2 8	2 6½	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½*	2 5

\* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, ½d. per lb. less.

Quotations and sales subject to an undertaking on the part of the buyer not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time the re-sale is made, and if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time when he sells the tablets.

ATROPINE SULPHATE.—Makers' prices are unchanged at about 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per oz., as to quantity.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers report that their prices range from 1s. 10½d. per lb. for bulk quantities up to 2s. 3d. per lb. for small parcels.

BISMUTH IODIDE.—Makers' prices show no further advance, continuing at 37s. 6d. per oz., carriage paid.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices for the following are unchanged from the recent advance, as follows:—

	Less than 4 lb.	4 lb.	8 lb.	28 lb.	1 cwt.
Carbonate, B.P. ..	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 4	s. d. 9 7	s. d. 8 3	s. d. 8 0
Citrate, B.P.C. ..	13 0	12 6	11 9	10 1	9 10
Nitrate, cryst. ..	7 4	6 10	6 1	5 4	5 1
Oxide, B.P.C. ..	14 5	13 11	13 2	11 3	11 0
Oxychloride, B.P. ..	13 11	13 5	12 8	10 10	10 7
Salicylate, B.P. ..	10 9	10 3	9 6	8 3	8 0
Subgallate, B.P.C. ..	10 6	10 0	9 3	7 11	7 8
Subnitrate, B.P.C. ..	9 4	8 10	8 1	7 0	6 9

Rebate of threepence per lb. allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt. (either for prompt delivery or on contract) provided delivery is completed within three months. Contracts subject to rise-and-fall clause.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers' prices are steady: Crystals, £27; powder, £27 10s.; extra fine powder, £28 10s. per ton, net, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain in 1-ton minimum lots.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue unchanged and steady. Crystals, £41; powder, £42; extra fine powder, £44 per ton, net, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain in 1-ton minimum lots.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices are unchanged and firm. The scales are as follows:—POTASSIUM (B.P.), not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 2d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 3d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9½d. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., not



less than 5 cwt., 2s. 4½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 5½d.; 28 lb., 3s. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P.C., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 5½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 6½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 1d. per lb. Net. Rise-and-fall and re-sale clauses apply. Without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities. 28-lb. parcels and 1-cwt. cases or kegs free.

**CAFFEINE.**—Dutch material quoted as follows: PURE, 2 cwt., 2 dollars 15 cents; 1 cwt., 2 dollars 20 cents; 56 lb., 2 dollars 25 cents; less than 56 lb., 2 dollars 30 cents. SODIO-SALICYLATE: 2 cwt., 1 dollar 50 cents; 1 cwt., 1 dollar 52 cents; 56 lb., 1 dollar 54 cents; less than 56 lb., 1 dollar 56 cents, f.o.b. Amsterdam, in bulk packages only.

**CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.**—Makers' prices for cwt. lots down to small parcels range from about 7s. per lb., upwards, delivered. Foreign material at higher figures.

**CITRATES.**—Makers' scales of prices for POTASSIUM, B.P., are as follows:—

QUANTITY	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Less than 4 lb. . . . .	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 8½	—	—	—	—
4 lb. . . . .	2 8½	2 7½	2 7	—	—	—
7 lb. . . . .	2 7½	2 6½	2 6	2 5½	—	—
14 lb. . . . .	2 6½	2 5½	2 5	2 4½	2 4½	—
28 lb. . . . .	2 5½	2 4½	2 4	2 3½	2 3½	2 2½

28-lb. tins charged 2s. each. SODIUM, B.P., one penny per lb. less and IRON and AMMONIUM, threepence per lb. more than the above prices.

**CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).**—Makers continue to report their price to consumers is unchanged at 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., nominal. Dealers' prices would be about 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., ex store, but supplies are being sparingly offered and appear to be limited.

**CREAM OF TARTAR (B.P., 99 to 100 per cent.).**—Makers' price is nominal at 102s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., but supplies available are limited at present. Fresh arrivals of the raw material would ease the position. Dealers' prices are stated to be around 107s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, but supplies from these sources also seem to be restricted and few offers are being made.

**CREOSOTE (B.P.).**—Dealers' prices have been advanced and now range from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

**EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—There has been no further increase in makers' prices, despite the high cost of raw material. Now quoted at from 65s. to 69s. per oz., according to quantity.

**EPHEDRINE.**—A considerable gap continues between prices quoted by makers and those of distributors of imported material. The home-produced article is still being quoted at from 15s. per oz., for HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., for quantities on contract, and at about 17s. to 18s. per oz. for smaller parcels, ex stocks. Dealers' prices vary a good deal and extend to as high as 21s. 6d. per oz.

**HEXAMINE.**—A fair business is reported, with free-running crystals quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity. Powder at cheaper prices.

**IODIDES.**—Makers' prices show no further revision. The scale is as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P.—Not less than 1 cwt., 7s. 9d.; 28 lb., 8s. 3d.; 14 lb., 8s. 9d.; 7 lb., 9s. 10½d.; 4 lb., 10s. 4½d.; smaller quantities, 10s. 10½d. per lb. SODIUM, B.P.—Not less than 28 lb., 8s. 6d.; 12 lb., 9s.; 7 lb., 10s. 4d.; 4 lb., 11s.; smaller quantities 11s. 10d. per lb. IODINE, B.P. RESUB.—Not less than 1 cwt., 8s. 10d.; 28 lb., 9s. 4d.; 14 lb., 9s. 10d.; 7 lb., 11s. 2d.; 4 lb., 11s. 10d.; smaller quantities 12s. 7d. per lb. IODOFORM, B.P. (CRYST., PRECIP. OR POWDER)—Not less than 28 lb., 11s.; 14 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 13s. 4½d.; 4 lb., 14s. 2½d.; smaller quantities, 15s. 0½d. per lb. Contracts for 1 cwt. and upwards (assorted if required) for delivery as required during four months, with the following clause: Price applicable to any delivery is that in force on date of dispatch. 1 cwt. cases and/or kegs free. 28-lb. tins 2s. each and non-returnable. All bottles charged but credited in full if received back carriage-paid in good condition within three months. Carriage paid on any quantity. Assorted quantities charged at collective total prices on orders for 14 lb. and upwards. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for any such quantity current at time re-sale is made.

**MERCURY IODIDES.**—Makers' prices, which are not controlled, are as follows: Red, less than 7 lb., 13s. 7d.; not less than 7 lb., 13s. 3d.; not less than 14 lb., 12s. 9d. per lb. Green, less than 7 lb., 14s. 10d.; not less than 7 lb., 14s. 6d.; not less than 14 lb., 14s. per lb. Yellow, less than 7 lb., 16s. 1d.; not less than 7 lb., 15s. 9d.; not less than 14 lb., 15s. 3d. per lb., net, carriage paid.

**METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.).**—Makers' scales of prices range from 1s. 6d. for 5 cwt.; 1s. 6½d. for one cwt., carboys extra, up to 1s. 9d. per lb. for lots of less than one cwt., with small quantities in bottles up to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**PHENACETIN.**—Makers advise that their scale of prices is from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7½d. per lb., as to quantity. Dealers' prices for spot parcels are dearer at about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. Supplies available seem to be limited.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—Makers' prices are firm at the recent advance. Less than 7 lb., 3s. 8d.; 7 lb., 3s. 7d.; 14 lb., 3s. 6d.; 28 lb., 3s. 5d.; one cwt., 3s. 4d. per lb.

**PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID (B.P.).**—As noted last week, there is a firmer tone in this product, with prices advancing. The cheapest prices recorded for fair quantities of foreign material to come forward are from 20s. per lb., with small spot parcels at from 22s. 6d. to 24s. per lb. Holders of second-hand parcels are quoting at much higher figures.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.**—Makers' report their prices for these products are maintained at recent figures, as follows:—AMIDOL.—1 cwt., 8s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 9d.; 28 lb., 9s. per lb. net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 12s. 6d. per lb., 2½ per cent. monthly account. Bulk parcels and tins free. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. CHLORQUINOL.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. GLYCIN.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. HYDROQUINONE.—Makers' prices underwent an advance as from October 2: 1 cwt., 5s. 10½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 1d.; 28 lb., 6s. 4d. per lb., net. 14 lb., 6s. 9d.; 7 lb., 7s.; less than 3 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Trade prices in bottles: 1-lb. bottles, 8s. each; 8-oz. bottles, 4s. 3d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; 1-oz. bottles, 1s. each, with retail selling price 50 per cent. additional. ALUM (PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb. for 6s. GOLD CHLORIDE.—15-grain tubes, 45s. per doz. MAGNESIUM POWDER.—10s. per lb. PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLORIDE.—8s. 6d. per lb., bottles free. POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE.—14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb. POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—Makers' prices have been advanced as follows:—One cwt., 1s. 3d.; 28 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1s. 7d.; 7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s.; 16-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 8-oz. bottles, 1s. 6d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 1s. each; 1-oz. bottles, 8d. each. PYROGALLIC ACID, CRYST.—Makers' prices advanced as follows: 1 cwt. and over, 9s.; 56 lb., 9s. 3d.; 28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s.; less than 7 lb., 11s. 6d. per lb. Bulk tins free. 1-lb. tins, 4d. extra and 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. PYROGALLIC ACID, RESUB.—Makers' prices advanced as follows: 1 lb., 15s.; 8 oz., 8s. 3d.; 4 oz., 4s. 9d. each; 1 oz., 22s. per doz. oz. SODIUM CARBONATE, RECRYST.—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 1 lb. for 6s. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, CUBES, CRYST.—5 cwt., 17s.; 1 cwt., 19s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. SODIUM SULPHIDE (PURE).—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. per lb., bottles and jars free. SODIUM SULPHITE, RECRYST.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 7s. METOL.—Makers' prices advanced as follows: 1 cwt., 10s.; 56 lb., 10s. 3d.; 28 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb. net; 14 lb., 11s.; 7 lb., 11s. 9d.; 3 lb., 12s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 13s. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Bulk parcels and tins free. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.**—Makers' prices continue at the recent advances: B.P. quality in one delivery: 1 cwt., 1s. 1½d.; 3 cwt., 1s. 1d.; 5 cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 0½d. in 1-cwt. drums. 5 cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 0½d. per lb.; in 5-cwt. drums. Technical quality: 1 cwt., 124s. 3d.; 3 cwt., 119s. 9d.; 5 cwt., 117s. 3d.; 1 ton, 114s. 9d. per cwt. in 1-cwt. drums. 5 cwt., 114s. 9d.; 1 ton, 112s. 3d. per cwt. in 5-cwt. drums. Net, delivered nearest railway station in Great Britain, drums free.

**QUININE SALTS.**—Prices for these salts are firm at the advance recorded last week. SULPHATE, 104·90 Dutch florins; HYDROCHLORIDE, 131·25; BIHYDROCHLORIDE, 143·75; ETHYL CARBONATE, 134·50 per 100 oz., f.o.b. Holland. 100-oz. tins free; smaller packages extra. At these figures it is estimated that the cost in sterling of SULPHATE would be close up to 3s. per oz., landed.

**RESORCIN.**—The market is firm, with dealers' quotations at from 6s. 3d. to 7s. per lb., as to quantity.

**SACCHARIN.**—The duty-paid Convention price for 550 material is firm at the recent advance to 98s. 4d. per lb.

**SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).**—Makers' scales of prices are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb. . . . .	s. d. 2 7½	s. d. 2 6	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb. . .	2 6½	2 5	2 4½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. .	2 5½	2 4	2 3½	2 3½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. .	2 4½	2 3	2 2½	2 2½	2 2	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt. .	2 3½	2 2	2 1½	2 1½	2 1	2 0½
1 cwt. and under 5 cwt. .	1 11½	1 10	1 9½	1 9½	1 9*	1 8½
5 cwt. and under 1 ton .	1 11	1 9½	1 9½	1 8½	1 8½*	1 8
1 ton . . . . .	1 10	1 8½	1 8½	1 7½	1 7½*	1 7

\* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. lb. less.

Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Sodium salicylate cannot be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on part of buyers not to re-sell any quantities at prices or terms below the scale for such quantities current at the time re-sale is made.

**SANTONIN.**—Convention prices continue to be quoted at the recent increase. The scale is as follows: 15 kilo and over, £35 10s.; not less than 10 kilo, £36 5s.; not less than 5 kilo, £37; less than 5 kilo, £38 per kilo, delivered free in the U.K., 1-kilo tins free. Quotations for spot parcels are in the region of £37 to £38 per kilo.

**SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).**—Makers' prices are notified as ranging from 1s. 8d. for bulk quantities to 2s. per lb. for small parcels.



SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' scales of prices are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb. . . . .	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 7½	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
4 lb. and under 7 lb. . .	2 8	2 6½	2 6½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. .	2 7	2 5½	2 5½	2 4¾	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. .	2 6	2 4½	2 4½	2 3¾	2 3¾	—
28 lb. and under 5 cwt. .	2 5	2 3½	2 3½	2 2¾	2 2¾	2 2
5 cwt. and under 1 ton .	2 0	1 10½	1 10½	1 9¾	1 9¾	1 9
1 ton . . . . .	1 11½	1 10	1 9½	1 9½	1 9*	1 8½
1 ton . . . . .	1 11	1 9½	1 9½	1 8¾	1 8¾	1 8

\* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½ d. lb. less.

Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Sodium salicylate cannot be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell any quantities of above product at prices or terms below scale for such quantities current at time re-sale is made.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. LEVISS).—Spot market is firm, and prices are now a matter of negotiation. The last quotation was at 6s. 6d., but a higher figure would probably now be wanted for any supplies available on spot.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers report there is no change in their quotation of 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., nominal.

VANILLIN.—Market is firm, with business sustained at the Convention prices. Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s.; one cwt., 13s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 13s. 3d.; less than 56 lb., 13s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid in the United Kingdom.

VERMILION.—Controlled prices for licensed sellers are as follows: Less than one cwt., 7s. 2d.; one cwt. and less than five cwt., 7s. 1d.; five cwt. and less than ten cwt., 7s.; ten cwt. and less than one ton, 6s. 11d. per lb. Packages free; carriage paid; net cash thirty days.

#### Crude Drugs, etc.

GENERALLY firm but quieter conditions are reported in this market. Buchu is sharply dearer. Shipment quotations for all commodities continue from and at high figures.

ACONITE ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small parcels of Napellus on spot at about 110s. per cwt., ex store.

AGAR.—A steady spot demand continues, but supplies are now restricted, though a limited quantity is afloat. It seems, however, that supplies will barely be sufficient to meet requirements till the new crop arrives next year. Spot, Kobe No. 1, 8s. paid; Kobe No. 2, 7s. 9d.; Yokohama No. 1, 7s. 9d. per lb., ex store. There are market sellers of Kobe No. 1 at 7s., c.i.f., and No. 2 at 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., October–November shipment. Japanese shippers are quoting new crop, January–February, at 6s. per lb., c.i.f.; there are speculative sellers of January–March at 5s. 6d., c.i.f., and it is reported that business on these terms has been done.

ALKANET ROOT.—A limited supply is available on spot, with the price indicated about 65s. per cwt., ex store.

ALOES.—The market for Curacao is now nominal, with spot at 270s. upwards per cwt.; at the most, only a few boxes appear to be available here. There are no shipment offers, and the source reports all stocks cleared. A good supply of Cape is available at from 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt., ex store, with a limited business passing.

ANTIMONY.—Values fully steady. English regulus, £95. Continental regulus, £85 to £87 10s. per ton.

BALSAMS.—Some descriptions are quoted dearer and supplies generally are short: *Tolu* now quoted at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; *Canada*, in short supply, 4s. 6d.; shipment nominal; *Copaiba*, nominal; *Peru*, firm; holders of good quality quote up to 9s. per lb., duty paid, ex store.

BELLADONNA.—Supplies of both root and leaves are scarce; values nominal.

BENZOIN.—The minimum prices for Sumatra have been advanced, the cheaper grades having been cleared; limited demand. Sumatra from 100s. to 125s. per cwt., ex store, as to quality.

BUCHU.—Prices are being advanced in this market, with most of the goods on offer held for the account of shippers. Sales are reported at up to 3s. and sellers are now asking as high as 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store; these prices, however, have not been paid. Shippers report all stocks cleared at the source.

CAMPHOR.—Shippers' prices for B.B. brand continue firm at the advance (reported in last week's late news) to £13 per 100 lb., c.i.f., and it is now stated that only a limited supply will be available for this market. With this increase in raw material prices, shippers of the refined descriptions have increased their quotations, but so far spot values have not been adjusted to meet the new conditions. There appears to be little on offer. Some parcels are afloat for this market, but prices are not yet available for these goods: Spot, tablets, 4s. 2d.; slabs, 3s. 10d. and powder 3s. 11d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, tablets, 3s. 5d.; powder, 3s. 2½d.; slabs, 3s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., for December shipment. English refined, firm as quoted. Flowers, one cwt., 4s. 1d.; 28 lb., 4s. 2d.; small lots, 4s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., 4s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 4s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz., and ¼ oz., 4s. 6d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Small parcels are quoted on spot as follows: Russian, 4s. 9d.; Chinese, 3s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

CARDAMOMS.—A rather dull market, with values about unchanged. Spot: Ceylon, bleached, scarce; bold, if available, 5s.; medium pale, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; small, 3s. 6d.; Bombay seed, 4s. 6d. per lb. Mangalore seed, 4s. 3d.; Aleppy greens, about 4s. per lb., ex store. Shipment, about 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There has been more business in this product on the London market, with 1937 and 1938 bark selling at from 100s. per cwt. upwards. A few shipment quotations have been received, and these range from 80s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., in minimum car-load lots.

CASCARILLA.—Occasional spot demand; nice quill quoted on spot at 1s. 4d. per lb., with further sellers at this figure.

CHAMOMILES.—This season's Continental flowers, fair white, are available on spot at about 220s. per cwt., landed terms.

CLOVES.—Market quieter, values steady. Zanzibar, spot, 1s. 2d. per lb. Madagascar, 1s. 2d. per lb., in bond; shipment, December–January, 8½d. per lb., c.i.f.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market firm as quoted. Spot, fine, 41s.; medium, 42s. per cwt.; afloat, 32s., c.i.f.; shipment, prompt, 30s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD LIVER OIL.—The spot quotation for the limited supplies of finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil available is firm at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon, as to quantity, duty paid, delivered in U.K. The demand on spot has been substantial. Shipment market dearer on exchange depreciation.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—A fair trade at steady prices; quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Dealers are quoting small parcels on spot at from 10½d. to 11d. per lb., ex store.

DERRIS ROOT.—Some root testing about 18 per cent. ether extract quoted at about 6½d. to 7d. per lb., ex store. Root priced on rotenone content reported short on spot.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Goods to arrive are quoted at about 120s. per cwt., landed.

ERGOT.—Supplies of all descriptions short in London, with only a few bags of Portuguese noted; for these 15s. per lb., ex store, is asked. The only shipment offers have been for Portuguese, with as much as 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., wanted.

GENTIAN.—Spot supplies are quoted at about 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, as to quantity.

GUM ACACIA.—The market has been generally quiet. Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, about 75s.; shipment, about 66s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Shipments of Canadian and other Empire honeys are now to be permitted imports; they have been prohibited for some time. The small stocks of Jamaican available are nominally unchanged; new-crop from this source will not be available till next March.

HYDRASTIS.—Market continues firm on a small supply and strong shipment position. Good-test root, from 21s.; U.S.P., 20s. per lb., ex store; shipment, about 18s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., with few offers.

IPECACUANHA.—The spot market is strong, with little good-testing Matto Grosso root in London. The price would not be less than 15s. per lb., ex store. Some parcels of Matto Grosso and Minas are reported to be afloat for this market, but prices are not yet indicated. Minas is offering for shipment at down to 11s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b. Brazilian port.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Some spot parcels are offering at about 40s. per cwt., ex store.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—New-crop flowers are available here at 140s. per cwt., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—A moderate business is reported, with fair spot available at about 9½d. to 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

MENTHOL.—Business has not been so good this week but spot values are fully steady; shipment position is a trifle easier on the week. Japanese, K/S brands, spot, 18s. per lb., sellers; shipment, November–December, 15s. 6d., c.i.f., with market re-sellers of this position at 15s. 3d., c.i.f. Chinese material, fully steady on spot at 17s. ex store, with November–December shipment at 11s. 7½d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.; these offers are attracting attention. French material is rather short on spot at the moment, and the price is firm at 15s. 6d. per lb., landed and duty paid, with good business reported. It is understood that fresh stocks are coming along regularly.

MERCURY.—First-hand quotations continue at the advance recorded last week: Ex warehouse, London, 110 dollars; f.o.b. Spanish or Italian port, 105 dollars.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian, spot, 80's, 1s. 1d.; 95's, 10½d.; wormy and broken, 7½d. per lb. Eastern browns, 65's, 1s. 8d.; 80's, 1s. 7d. per lb., ex store.

ORANGE PEEL.—Some bitter quarters at 1s. 4d., and thin-cut at 1s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

ORRIS ROOT.—Some fair Florentine root is offering at in the region of 60s. per cwt., ex store.

PEPPER.—At the further advance the market is fully steady. Lampong, in bond, 3½d. paid; afloat, 3d.; November–December, 2½d.; c.i.f.; White Muntok, 6d. duty paid, 5½d. in bond; November–December, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.



**PIMENTO.**—Shipment quotations are firm at the further advance: Spot, 9½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, November–December, 70s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**RHUBARB.**—Supplies are limited on spot, and consist of odd lots of Rough-round at about 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store. No Shensi or Canton. A parcel of Rough-round is due here in England in about four weeks and is priced at about 4s. per lb., landed and duty paid. A parcel of Shensi is also afloat for this market but the owners are not offering it until it arrives here. No shipment offers this week: the last received were at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

**RUBBER.**—Rather quieter business, values steady at the fractional decline. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 11½d.; November, 11½d.; December, 11½d.; January–March, 11¾d.; April–June, 10¾d. per lb.

**SAFFRON.**—Dealers' prices continue firm for the small supplies of finest Valencia available, and it is reported that 165s. per lb. has been paid.

**SENEGA.**—Most of the supplies on spot are held in one quarter, the price indicated being about 5s. per lb., ex store. Canadian sources report all stocks sold. The last shipment figures were at 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., but these have been withdrawn.

**SENNA.**—Importers state that a fair trade is being done in all descriptions at unchanged values. Tinnevely leaves: No. 1 at 8½d., No. 2 at 5d., No. 3 at 3½d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Tinnevely pods: Best pale hand-picked at 9d., darker grades at 5½d. to 6d., f.a.q. at 4½d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Alexandrian pods: Prices for hand-picked are nominal; manufacturing quality at 6d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

**SHELLAC.**—At the advance the market is firm, business more active: Spot, Standard TN, orange, spot, 62s. to 65s. For arrival, TN, 72s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

**STRAMONIUM LEAVES.**—Some supplies are afloat for this market and offered at 60s. per cwt., landed.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Spot values for all descriptions continue firm on a short market: Finest selected white ribbon, from £90; No. 1, white, £77 10s. to £80; No. 2, white, £65 to £70; No. 3, white, £55 to £57 10s.; pale leaf, £35; amber leaf, £25; red leaf, from £16 10d.; woody and hoggy, from £16 16s. All prices are per cwt., ex store, London.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—A limited supply is available and quoted at about 75s. per cwt., ex store.

**WAXES.**—**BEES'**: Market firm and again dearer; spot supplies continue negligible: Spot, from 165s. upwards; in bond, 150s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 157s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA'**: At the advance small supplies are firm: Fatty grey, 260s.; chalky grey, 240s. nominal, per cwt., ex store. Shipment: February–March, fatty grey, 210s., c.i.f.; Primeira, shipment, February–March, 335s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

### Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY quieter markets are reported, but with stocks at a low level and business in the forward positions difficult to negotiate, prices are fully steady. A number of products are in short supply, including bergamot, Australian eucalyptus, petitgrain and Sicilian lemon. Lemongrass is dearer for shipment. Japanese peppermint is about level on the week.

**ALMOND.**—Prices quoted by English makers of expressed oil are fully steady. One cwt. lots from 3s. 6d., with small quantities up to 4s. per lb. Dealers' prices range from 4s. upwards. French, genuine bitter, 10s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

**ANISE (STAR).**—Business has been of smaller account, but spot values are being maintained. Spot, tins in cases, about 4s. 9d.; leads, about 5s. per lb., ex store. The shipment market is again easier for December–January, with tins in cases 3s. 6d., and drums 3s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

**AVOCADO PEAR.**—Importers' prices for small spot parcels are steady at about 52s. 6d. per gallon, ex store.

**BAY.**—The demand has been slower; dealers' prices remain steady with spot values at 5s. 3d. to 6s. per lb., as to quantity, ex store.

**BERGAMOT.**—The source has reported by letter that supplies of old oil have been cleared and no offers for shipment will be available until the new-crop comes through next month. Meanwhile a limited quantity of oil is reported afloat, the owners indicating a price in the region of 23s. per lb., landed, for limited quantities. A small amount might be obtained on spot at about 23s. 6d. to 24s. per lb., ex store. No new-crop prices from shippers; any prices on the market would be from speculative sellers.

**CASSIA.**—Market has been quieter, with spot and forward prices about unchanged at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb. and some slightly off-quality at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, 4s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CITRONELLA.**—Fair amount of interest continues in these oils, with the Ceylon product steady at former figure: Java oil is rather dearer on spot, and shipment prices are firm: Ceylon, spot, drums, 2s. 4½d.; smaller quantities, up to 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, drums, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d.; smaller quantities, up to 3s. 1½d. per lb.; shipment, firm at 2s. per lb., c.i.f. It is reported to be prohibited now to ship Java oil in drums, and that tins in cases are now being used.

**COCONUT.**—The controlled price for refined deodorised is unchanged at £25 7s. 6d. per ton, ex works.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—The leading importers report they are still unable to get confirmation of acceptance of orders recently cabled to Australia, and there are no definite shipment offers. Spot values are firm, with supplies carefully reserved for consumer customers; values are nominally unchanged. Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, from 3s.; drums, if available, in the region of 2s. 10½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., tins, 3s. 4d. per lb., ex store; higher prices for smaller lots. Shipment, last prices received, January–February, 70 to 75 per cent., in drums, 1s. 8½d., and in tins, 1s. 9d. per lb.

**GERANIUM.**—Not much business, market steady: Bourbon quoted at about 13s. to 14s.; Algerian, 14s. to 15s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

**JUNIPER BERRY.**—Market has been quieter, with spot values about steady. Cheap grades of oil in short supply; spot offers range from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., ex store.

**LAVENDER.**—Shippers report that supplies of the best grades have been practically cleared, as American purchases have been heavy. The latest quotations for this season's oil, 38 to 40 per cent., range from 295 to 330 francs per kilo, with 325 francs reported paid for a fine-quality oil. The spot quotations are in the neighbourhood of 15s. 4½d. to 16s. per lb., for a straight product. Lavandin is fully steady and in small supply at the source, at the equivalent to 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b.

**LEMON.**—Dealers report there have been isolated offers of old-crop Sicilian oil which would work out at about 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for a standard B.P. product. Generally it seems the source has little oil on hand, and that there is not likely to be any substantial business moving until the new-crop comes along in December–January. The price for oil in original packages is nominal on spot at about 18s. 6d. per lb., with blended oils at cheaper figures. Any offers on the market of new-crop oil would be speculative: Californian oil, cold-pressed, now quoted in sterling at 13s. 6d. at wharf; distilled, regular quality, is at 7s. 11d. per lb., at wharf, due to currency exchange movements.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Market has firmed up again and substantial shipment business is reported. Spot, from 3s. 3d. upwards; shipment, firm at 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

**LIME.**—Market remains quiet: West Indian distilled oil quoted at about 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

**NUTMEG.**—Limited spot business, with values steady at about 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., as to quantity; no shipment offers from either source at the moment.

**OLIVE.**—The fixed price for edible-quality oil, in drums, is 8s. 3d. per gallon.

**ORANGE.**—The shipment market for French Guinea new-crop oil has been much quieter, with shippers offering at about 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums. The spot market has also been neglected, and values nominally are unchanged at the prices recorded last week. Californian oil is now quoted in sterling at 3s. 10½d. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, with limited supplies available. West Indian, bitter, spot, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. per lb.

**PALMAROSA.**—Bulk supplies difficult to locate; prices are firm, demand small: spot, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., ex store. No definite shipment offers; the last quotation was 11s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**PATCHOULI.**—Supplies short on spot and no shipment offers of Singapore; any available here would be at about 22s. per lb., ex store. Seychelles, at about 16s. 9d. to 17s. per lb., ex store, also tends dearer.

**PEPPERMINT.**—The volume of spot business has been moderate, with most interest shown in goods now afloat, in which a steady trade is reported. Japanese, spot, as to seller, about 7s. 3d. per lb. afloat, 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Japanese shippers are quoting November–December at 6s. 6d., c.i.f. Chinese oil is offering afloat at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., c.i.f., and these prices are attracting attention; shipment offers from this source, November–December, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. The position of American natural oil continues strong. The latest quotations have ranged from 2 dollars 75 cents to 3 dollars per lb., in tins in cases, c.i.f. London, as to brand.

**PETITGRAIN.**—There is a seller of a limited quantity of oil on the spot at from 6s. 10½d. to 7s. 3d. per lb., ex store. Still no definite shipment offers.

**ROSEMARY.**—Spanish oil available here at about 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity and quality. Tunis steady at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., landed.

**SANDALWOOD.**—Mysore oil is quoted at about 21s. 9d. per lb. for one case, spot. West Indian, about 9s. per lb. Australian is quoted at 16s. per lb. for 7-lb. tins, one case at 15s., and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

**SPEARMINT.**—Business quiet, values steady: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 13s. to 13s. 6d.; shipment, 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

**SPIKE.**—Not in much demand; good bulk supplies are available at about 7s. to 8s. per lb., as to quantity, ex store.

**TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).**—The London market, uncontrolled, is quoted at 58s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels, net, tax paid. Liverpool, 63s. per cwt., in barrels, nominal. Hull, nominal.

**VETIVERT.**—Dealers continue to quote small spot supplies of Bourbon at in the region of 20s. per lb., ex store.



# Canadian Pharmaceutical Imports

CANADA'S domestic medicinal manufacturing industry has now attained the position of being able to satisfy a large part of its requirements. It remains, however, an outstanding market for United States medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Large quantities of medicinal products are imported into Canada in bulk or in large containers to be used in the compounding of

rose to \$3,510,000, and during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, aggregated \$3,371,500. At present, Canada is estimated to have about 4,000 pharmacies, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,627; Quebec, 784; Maritime Provinces, 304; Western Provinces, the remainder. According to estimates, there are in all Canada 126 wholesale druggists and 342 wholesale and manu-

CLASS OF GOODS	Year ended March 31, 1938			Year ended March 31, 1939		
	Total	United States	United Kingdom	Total	United States	United Kingdom
Medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, including proprietaries:—						
(a) dry .. .. .	1,593,923	833,506	517,239	1,476,897	757,250	489,977
(b) containing not more than 2½ per cent. proof spirit .. .. .	419,681	210,430	80,682	461,787	277,202	69,672
(c) all other .. .. .	34,071	22,453	283	28,296	19,665	325
Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient and being known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, tinctures or medicines, n.o.p. .. .. .	57,981	23,982	16,558	64,869	37,985	12,392

proprietaries. In 1929, Canada's imports of drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations were valued at \$3,730,000, of which the United States supplied \$2,015,000 worth or 54 per cent., and the United Kingdom \$957,000 worth. By 1936, imports of these products had declined to \$3,207,000, but in 1937 they

facturing chemists. Details of imports of medicinal products, toilet goods, essential oils, soap and botanicals, showing the countries of origin, during the twelve-months' periods ended March 31, 1938 and 1939, are included in the table given above.

## Argentine Chemical Trade

THE following extracts are taken from the "Report on the Economic and Commercial Conditions in the Argentine Republic," dated June 1939, and issued by the Department of Overseas Trade (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.).

**Drugs.**—Direct sales to local importers have been rendered more difficult, as Continental firms carry larger local stocks than ever, and have also extended the packing and bottling of drugs locally from imported raw material or loose drugs. United Kingdom manufacturers are unable to compete in price with the French, who are offering a number of drugs at greatly reduced prices. Local manufacture of pharmaceutical products has not progressed to any extent and few, if any, lines of importance are made locally.

**Pharmaceutical Specialities.**—No outstanding development in the trade in pharmaceutical specialities marked 1938. Imports of ampoules of Neo-salvarsan, Sulfarsenol, and similar products in powder dropped from 487,477 units in 1937 to 231,930 during 1938, the greater part of these imports coming from Germany and to a smaller extent from Italy and Switzerland. Medical ampoules for hypodermic use increased from 412,559 dozen in 1937 to 476,907 dozen during 1938. Here again German manufacturers supplied by far the greater part of the demand. Next in order came France, followed by Switzerland, the United States, Brazil and Italy. The participation of United Kingdom manufacturers was on a very limited scale. Imports of pastilles and tablets increased from 1,699,579 paper pesos (about £64,660) in 1937, to 1,207,589 paper pesos in 1938. Approximately 49 per cent. of this trade went to Germany, 24 per cent. to France, 12 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 11 per cent. to the United States and 5 per cent. to Switzerland.

**Patent Medicines.**—According to Argentine trade statistics, imports of patent medicines showed a slight decline in 1938, having dropped from 2,449,738 paper pesos in 1937 to 2,346,719 paper pesos. This decrease is not, it is considered, due to any falling off in demand, but to increased competition from locally made patent medicines that are to some extent taking the place of the imported product. No new United Kingdom patent medicines appeared on the Argentine market during 1938. The

greater part of this trade is in the hands of French, German, Italian, and United States manufacturers.

**Sheep and Cattle Dips.**—According to provisional figures published by the Argentine National Statistical Department, imports during the year 1938 amounted to 8,553 tons, compared with 8,870 tons in the preceding year, the bulk of these imports coming from the United Kingdom, as other countries do not compete to any extent in this market. The opinion is expressed that imports during both 1937 and 1938 were somewhat higher than the average yearly imports, because stocks in the country were maintained at a higher level owing to the unsettled conditions in Europe and to uncertainty regarding stability of the peso. Nothing points to an increased consumption of sheep and cattle dips during the present year for, with lower live-stock and wool prices, expansion of trade seems doubtful. Trading conditions last year were influenced by the lower external value of the peso and by local competition; the market is veritably swamped with an excessive number of brands, both imported and of local manufacture, and as the farmer does not always give full value to quality when he is obliged by force of circumstances to study economy, the lower prices ruling for local products have affected the sale of imported goods. Today the trade in imported dips is of relatively small value, owing to the low cost at which the raw materials can be manufactured locally.

**Perfumery and Cosmetics.**—Imports of perfumery from the United Kingdom increased by some 10 per cent. in spite of keen competition from French brands, which are well established in this market, and from products of local industry, which caters for the popular demand. An increase was also registered in imports from the United Kingdom of perfume extracts, the large majority of which had hitherto been supplied from France. The greater proportion of cosmetics (including face creams) sold was of U.S.A. brands, which were either imported or manufactured locally. Sales of United Kingdom products in these preparations also increased, but the opinion has been expressed that the rate of progress would have been greater if increased facilities had been provided for the demonstration and advertisement of such articles.



# Cinchona and Quinine Production

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 4, p. 440.)

## Réunion

Early cultivation trials with cinchona in Réunion were carried out on a considerable scale. The first successful introduction was in 1886, and by 1894 there were said to be as many as 80,000 cinchona plants of various species on the island. Most of these were *succirubra*, which was found to grow well, particularly between the altitudes of about 1,600 and 3,300 ft. The yields of alkaloid obtained were unsatisfactory, however, and further trees reared from local seed, some of which was doubtless the result of free hybridisation, gave disappointing results. Interest in cinchona culture gradually waned, and many plantations were totally abandoned. Since 1918 cultivation has been resumed and in 1935 from 1,500 to 2,000 trees were being exploited annually by the Grcncy Government Forestry Service. The whole of this supply of bark is being purchased by the Government Medical Service.

## Eritrea

Cultivation of cinchona in Eritrea is still at an experimental stage. Plants of *Ledgeriana* and *succirubra* have been reared from seed introduced from Java in 1926, but so far the results indicate that the local conditions are more suitable for *succirubra* than *Ledgeriana*.

## Spain

It was reported in 1933 that cultural experiments with cinchona were to be made in Spain and the Canary Islands under the auspices of the National Institute of Forestry Research. Seed was obtained from Java, but there appears to be no further information regarding these trials.

## Portuguese Colonies

Cinchona was early introduced into the Portuguese colonies of San Thomé, Principe, the Cape Verde Islands and Madeira, but although the trees appear to have grown reasonably well in the Cape Verde Islands it is only in San Thomé and Principe that cultivation was developed. The island of Timor has also been considered as a possible producer of cinchona, but there have been no serious attempts to introduce the crop there. The first plants in San Thomé appear to have been reared from seed received in 1869, but most of the later plantations were derived from seeds and young plants sent from Lisbon from 1873 onwards. These originated from various sources, including Java and British India. Cultivation developed steadily and by 1891 the annual production of bark in San Thomé and Principe amounted to nearly 110,000 lb. These islands have continued to produce cinchona, but the industry has suffered from the vicissitudes of the quinine market and in recent years there has been a considerable decrease in the output. Interest in cinchona is now reviving, however, owing to the unfavourable state of the market for cocoa, which is the principal export crop of the islands.

## U.S.S.R.

Experimental work is being carried on in Transcaucasia with the object of developing a new method of cinchona production in which the entire plants are used for alkaloid extraction at the age of only one or two years. In this way it is hoped to overcome the difficulty of the rigorous winters of this region. From the results of trials in which young plants were reported to contain about 1.4 per cent. of total alkaloids, it has been estimated that yields of 31 lb. of alkaloids per acre may be expected. There is no evidence so far, however, that the preparation of the alkaloids from these young plants will prove economical on a commercial scale. It is reported that large experimental plantations of *succirubra* have been laid out in the warmer regions of Georgia, but the results of this work are not yet to hand.

## Philippine Islands

In the Philippines cinchona has been grown by the Forestry Department since 1927 for the preparation of totaquina for domestic consumption. Prior to this date there were a number of fruitless attempts to introduce the crop, but by the beginning of 1937 plantations occupying about 34 acres had been established at Bukidnon at an average altitude of 2,500 ft., with some 39,000 trees over two years old and 110,000 seedlings. A second area at an altitude of about 3,500 to 4,500 ft. was planted more recently and further extension is now planned. The trees consist of *Ledgeriana*, *succirubra* and "hybrida" originating from Java seed. The yields of alkaloid have not been very high, but up to the beginning of 1937 a total of some 10 metric tons of bark had been harvested. Lately there has been serious trouble in the plantations occasioned by disease which is thought to be due in part to unfavourable soil conditions. Planting at higher altitudes has been suggested, as the plants appear to be more vigorous under such conditions and should therefore be less susceptible.

## Formosa

Cinchona is grown in Formosa chiefly by commercial firms operating concessions on Government lands. The plant was introduced from Java in 1919, but it is only during the last few years that the cultivation has received much attention. A greatly increased production is now planned, and it is hoped that eventually Formosa will be able to supply all Japan's requirements of quinine. The species introduced are *Ledgeriana*, *succirubra* and "hybrida"; they appear to grow reasonably well under Formosan conditions at altitudes of between 2,000 and 3,000 ft., but have not so far given particularly high yields of quinine. No information is available as to the actual production in Formosa.

## South American Countries

The eastern slopes of the Andes form the natural home of the cinchona tree, but there has been so much promiscuous destruction of the plants through wasteful methods of collecting the bark that in many regions the trees only survive in inaccessible forests. There appears to be no systematic cultivation of cinchona, and supplies of bark gathered from trees growing wild in the forests are gradually diminishing. Certain quantities are still exported from Ecuador (*succirubra*) and Peru. Proposals to cultivate the trees have not materialised owing to lack of funds and difficulties of transport, but there has recently been established in Bolivia a government plant for the preparation of quinine from local bark. It is reported that the plant will produce considerable quantities of refined quinine for export, and in order to ensure an adequate supply of raw material it is proposed to prohibit any further export of the bark. It was reported in April 1939 that 1,000 seedling cinchona trees raised in the experimental gardens of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington have been sent to Brazil for trial planting. The seedlings are stated to have stood the journey well and have survived transplanting. The results of this experiment will be watched with great interest.

## Guatemala

Interest in cinchona cultivation has been revived during the last few years with a view to commercial production. Before extensive planting it is intended to make a careful choice of the localities most suitable for the growth of the crop, and to this end a number of small experimental plots are to be established under varying conditions of climate, altitude and soil. Seed is to be provided from old trees which originate from former abandoned plantations and have become naturalised in the country. A quinine content in the bark of more than 5 per cent. is looked for in trees to be used as a source of seed.



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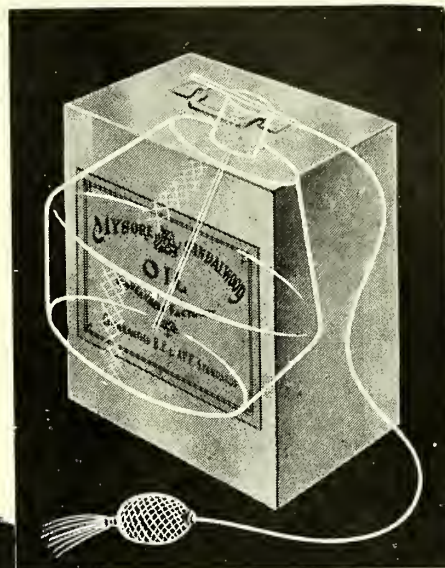
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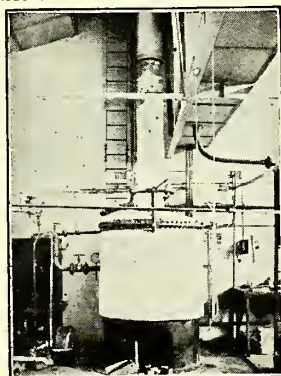
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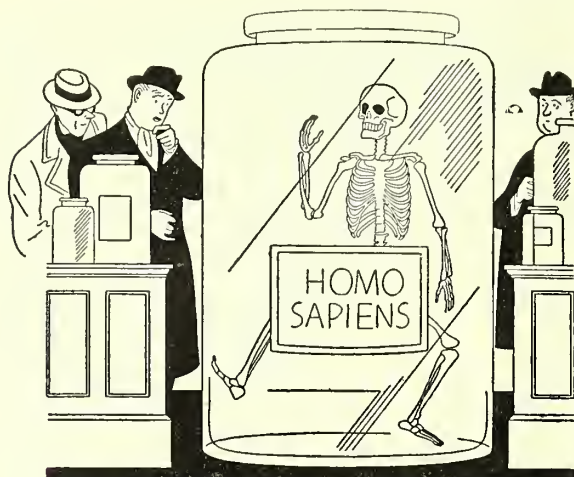
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London Office:

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# THE BIGGEST ADVERTISER gets you the BIGGEST SALES! IF you display 'ASPRO' advertising material!



Thousands of chemists have proved positively that when they consistently display 'ASPRO' advertising matter their sales go up by leaps and bounds. The reason for this is that 'ASPRO' is the largest advertised proprietary line. Millions of people read 'ASPRO' advertisements, so the chemist who gives displays of 'ASPRO' advertising matter gets the benefit of the advertising just as if he put in the advertisement in his own name. The result is that new customers are brought into his shop. He not only sells 'ASPRO' but his own goods as well. Advertising is a live, active force. Contact with it and you get the benefit of its sales activity. Why not try this out yourself to-day?

## PUBLIC NOTICE

No increase in "ASPRO" prices.  
They remain the same as pre-war.  
If unforeseen circumstances cause  
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be given.

"ASPRO" consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Made in England by  
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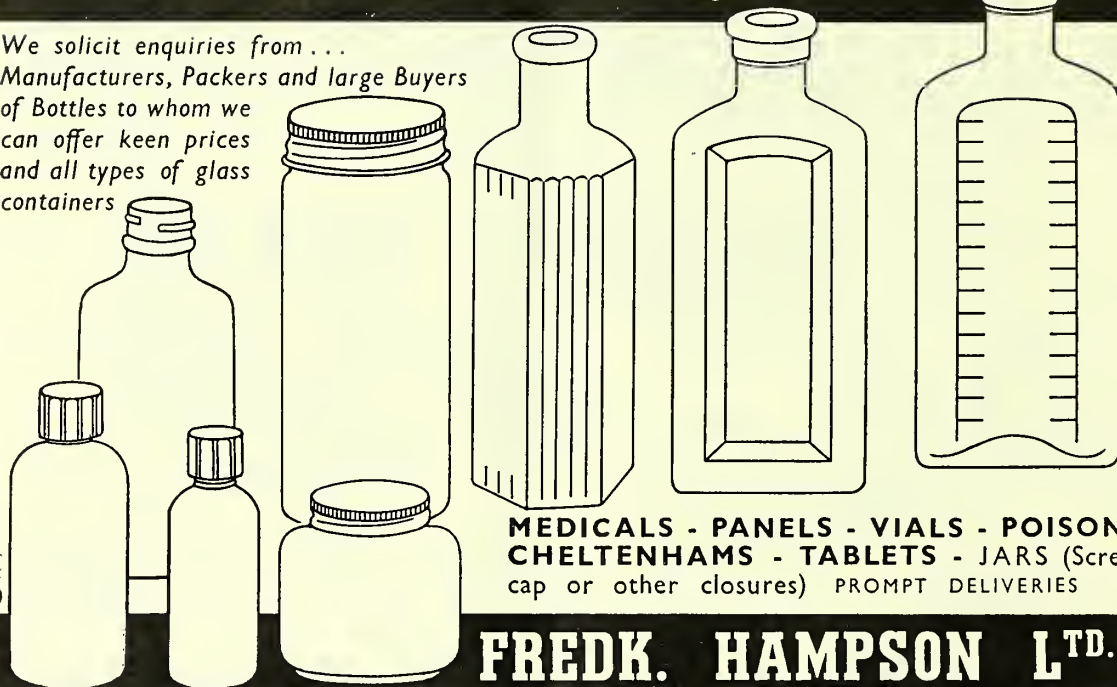
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We solicit enquiries from...  
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and all types of glass  
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MEDICALS - PANELS - VIALS - POISONS  
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**FREDK. HAMPSON LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1851

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*Manufacturing Chemists*

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For all DRUGS  
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SURGICAL  
INSTRUMENTS  
FIRST-AID  
DRESSINGS  
and  
PROPRIETARY  
REMEDIES

**Vitasac**  
*The* <sup>Regd.</sup>  
**PERFECT BABY FOOD**

Vitasac has been successful where  
other baby foods have failed and  
can be safely recommended in  
cases of insufficient nutrition.  
Vitasac is a scientific preparation  
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food elements. Added to  
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"The perfect baby food."  
Regularly advertised in a  
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magazines.





★ WOMEN BUY TAMPAX WHERE THEY SEE IT DISPLAYED

# Supplies of Tampax available immediately

*Tampax is regularly advertised in the leading weekly and monthly women's magazines.*

DISPLAY MATERIAL  
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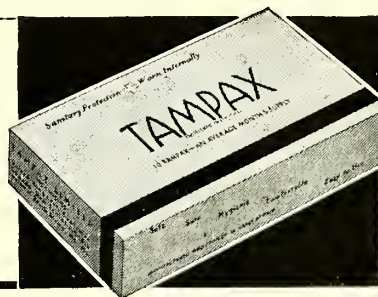
13/6 per doz. (Retail 1/6.) • 9/- per doz.  
(Retail 1/-.) • 4/6 per doz. (Retail 6d.)

**SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:**

**SPLENDOR LTD.,**

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*Stocked by all leading wholesalers.*



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REGD. TRADE MARK

SANITARY PROTECTION WORN INTERNALLY

### ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

Government restrictions and the difficulties of obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials under existing circumstances will undoubtedly complicate the future supply of contraceptives and birth control requisites. We therefore feel it our duty to point out to our customers the wisdom of placing their orders immediately, so that if possible we can supply them from stocks on hand. Every effort will of course be made to ensure continuity of supply for the duration of the war, and such difficulties as may arise will be due to circumstances beyond our control.

**BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.**

91-92 Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 0050

TELEGRAMS: "DRUGSUND, SMITH, LONDON"

ESTABLISHED 1850

LET ME LEAD  
YOUR  
A.R.P.

'COUNTER  
ATTACK'!



**PRESTOBAND**  
*the self adhesive bandage*

This little figure is appearing in prominent advertisements in the leading national publications. Please back up this effort of ours by allowing Prestoband to feature prominently in your A.R.P. counter displays—you'll find it very much to your advantage! It's a very profitable line.

Available through wholesale houses only  
Particulars from the sole makers:

**VERNON & CO., LTD., PRESTON**



Sold through Chemists only  
Direct or from your Wholesaler

**Kasco**  
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Display and Recommend these Profitable Specialities

KASCO DIGESTIVE TONIC : KASCO INTERNAL ANTISEPTIC  
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Tel. 2530  
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F. W. CASSELL & Co., Ltd., MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM

Advertised in the Press. Generous Trade Terms and Display Discounts.

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BRAND  
L.P.E. 20A

EFFERVESCENT  
ANALGESIC-ALKALIZING TABLETS

**TRIBASIC PHOSPHATE of SODA**  
FREE RUNNING WHITE POWDER  
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**Simpkin's**  
GLUCOSE  
MEDICATIONS

The popular Medicaments  
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Non-Greasy, Odourless  
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15/- per doz. boxes  
Obtainable from all Wholesalers  
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Particulars:—  
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YEAST FOR ANÆMIA  
**MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.**  
Warren Works, Pudsey, Leeds

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(MOLSON BRAND)

Obtainable from the usual wholesalers or the makers  
**MOLSON IONIZED IODINE CO. Ltd.**  
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**Senna**  
FROM OUR OWN GROWERS  
Alexandrian & Tinnevely  
Pods Leaves Siftings  
**John Ronaldson & Co. Ltd., 15 Seething Lane, London**

Are you stocking  
**YESTAMIN?**  
Dried Yeast in its most concentrated and most convenient form—powder and tablets. Generous terms and good discounts. Write today to:  
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Sanitary Protection WORN INTERNALLY  
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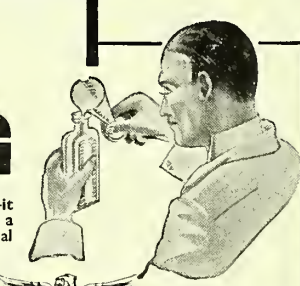
Re-written, completely revised, with fresh illustrations and new features—this is the most up-to-date book obtainable on the subject of dispensing and compounding. It is in fact an essential part of the equipment of every dispensary. Compiled by experts for the use of the Craft, it simplifies the many problems which frequently arise in the day's work at the dispensing counter.

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SELF-SEALING CAPSULES

FOR ALL BOTTLE CAPPING LONDON MADE

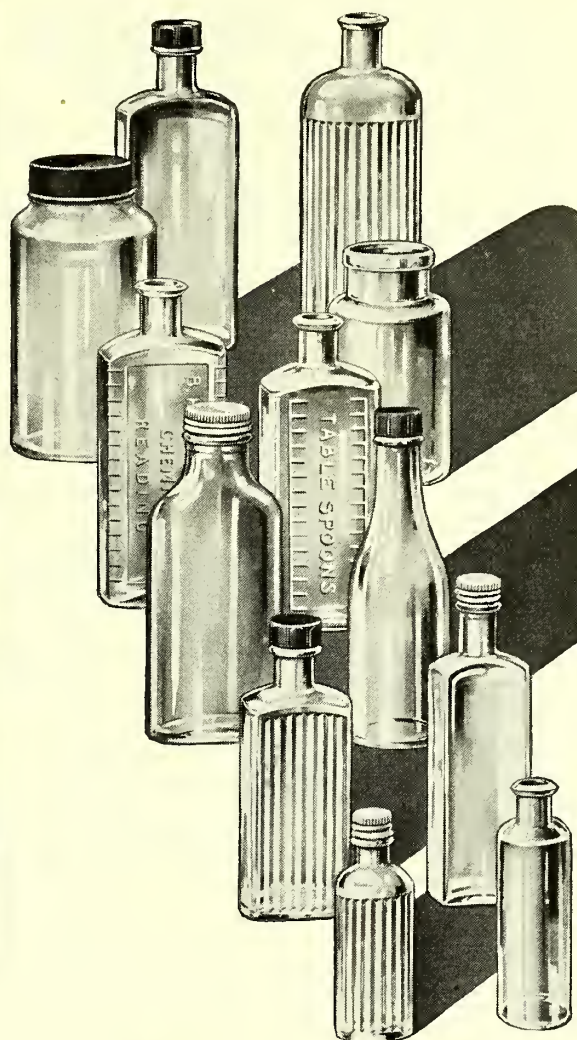


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For all purposes

We offer a full range of bottles to meet the needs of the pharmacist, the laboratory, the dispensary, and of the manufacturing chemist.

All Beatson, Clark Bottles are of a high standard of accuracy and appearance; they have many little refinements not found in mass-produced bottles of inferior workmanship—they reflect a professional reputation or enhance the prestige of "packaged" products.

**Beatson, Clark & Co. Ltd.**  
Chemical & Medical Glass Manufacturers  
Rotherham, Yorkshire  
ESTABLISHED 1751





**TERITOR** REGD

**ops**

Pain fades o  
as Sloans  
soaks in.

**HERE'S THE PAIN**  
**IS THE**  
**S?**

**PEARS, MERITOR & SLOANS**  
*talk to 3 million families*  
*seven days a week through the*  
**RADIO TIMES**

**DO NOT FORGET YOUR MERITOR TOOTHBRUSH**  
MAW OF LONDON  
CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES

**SLOANS**  
*Liniment*  
**KILLS PAIN**

this  
Sloans  
and  
month  
Sloans  
living  
and

1/9 per bottle. See this wonderful relief immediately!

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neuritis,  
and lame feet.  
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...or all  
Solid Brilliantine, 1/3d. 1d. for all  
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non-spillable metal case which is easily and safely  
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Reaches 1 in 4 of your potential customers



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• ESTABLISHED 1654









